

# THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

YEAR NO. 2225

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920.

PRICE THREE CENTS

## UPHOLDS U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

### DISMISS THE DISSOLUTION INJUNCTIONS

**SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES SAID NO ACT IN VIOLATION OF LAWS SINCE 1911 BY CORPORATION.**

Washington, Mar. 1.—The Supreme Court today upheld the formation of the United States Steel Corporation and subsidiary combinations in the iron and steel industry.

Refusing to dissolve so called "steel trust" the court dismissed the federal government Sherman lawsuit. Affirming the New Jersey federal court dismissal of the government prosecution, the Supreme Court declined the enjoiner of restraining of trade charged and also denied an order to break up the spuer-combination said to be the world's greatest industrial organization with assets exceeding \$2,000,000,000.

**Can Sue Again.**  
In dismissing the federal suit, however, the court ordered such dismissal "without prejudice" permitting the government to sue again if the corporation actually resorted to illegal or wrongful trade.

In deciding the suit the court announced its decree. Justice McKenna said only 7 of the 9 justices participating. Justices Brandeis and McReynolds taking no part. In rendering the decision Justice McKenna said that since 1911 no act in violation of the law can be charged against the steel corporation and that is was the opinion of the federal courts that the practice complained of by the courts had been abandoned.

### PROSPECTIVE GROOM HAD HAND SMASHED

**HAROLD TRUE LOST FINGER IN RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT BLAIR**

Harold True of Minneapolis, who is to be married in this city on Wednesday to Miss Clara Waterman, had one of his hands smashed and the little finger completely severed last Thursday while the Green Bay & Western train was switching at Blair. Mr. True is a brakeman on that line. The marriage ceremony will be performed in spite of the accident, the young people being perfectly optimistic about the matter, stating that the nuptials will be carried out on the original schedule.

**Wes Lucky Escape**  
The accident, which fortunately was not more serious, occurred in the railroad yard at Blair. Mr. True was fixing the coupling pin on a freight car when the engineer, thru some mistake, backed the train up without a signal. The coupling pin had not been set and when the cars came together True's hand was caught. He managed to escape other injuries, his hand being attended by a doctor in that city.

**Well Known Here**  
Mr. True is well known in this city, spending every other night here. He has been employed on the railroad for some time past, this being the first accident he has suffered during his employ with both the Northwestern and Green Bay roads. He will be laid up for several weeks.

### NEW DIRECTORIES OUT

The Wood County Telephone Company has completed a new telephone directory, the book being distributed among the subscribers on Monday. The number of telephones in this city as well as in the rural districts using the local exchange has been increasing rapidly during the past few weeks. The directory includes forty-eight pages, the largest directory ever issued by the local company.

### DENOUNCE GUM HABIT

Madrid—The young society girls and youths of Madrid have taken to the American habit of chewing gum and their elders have been much exercised as a result. That staid conservative journal, the A. B. C., devoted recently a column to this new practice which it denounced in strong terms.

According to the writer of this article gum chewing is the result of reading articles by Spanish writers who have recently visited America and to the American pictures produced in the Spanish cinema theaters.

### PRIVATE OWNERS TAKE BACK ROADS

**LOCAL OFFICES OF MILWAUKEE, SOO, NORTHWESTERN AND GREEN BAY NOTIFIED**

The four railroads which run into Grand Rapids, as well as the other two hundred and twenty-six railroads which operate in the United States, were transferred from government control back to the control of the private owners at 12:01 this morning. The order was sent broadcast to railway owners, operators, division superintendents and down to the individual passenger and freight agents with instructions to close up the affairs conducted under the federal control and to prepare for the regime under private ownership.

**Local Agents Instructed**  
Included in the instructions which Agent A. A. Haeger received at the Northwestern station stated that the company would now accept all business tendered for points on their line, or points on connecting carriers, and that there would be no restrictions as were observed during the period of federal control.

Mr. Haeger states that the practice of loading merchandise on certain days in Chicago and other metropolitan shipping points on the line, will be discontinued and that goods will be loaded and shipped whenever presented for shipment. He was informed that all instructions prevailing under the federal control were no longer in effect, the new rulings of the private owners to go into effect.

**Open Old Offices**  
The Port Edwards and Nekoosa offices of the Northwestern road will be re-opened Mr. Haeger states, they having been consolidated with the Soo line depots in that city during the war. Agent Atwood states that he has received no word regarding the future plans for the Soo Line stations in those towns but expects they will be reopened.

Agent Leonard Bener at the Milwaukee Road and Agent A. D. Hill at the Green Bay station have both received the notice of the change, their general instructions under the private management being quite similar to those which were received by Agent Haeger.

**Hines to Remain**  
Washington, March 1.—The United States railroad administration, the governmental agency which for more than two years had controlled operation of the nation's railroad system, today, passed out of existence. With its passing out last night the 230 lines that had been merged into what was practically one gigantic system went again under control of private interests. Of the number of directors and executives who controlled the road during government operation, Director General Hines alone remains. He will have no authority in directing the operation of the system but remains simply to clear up matters left pending when the government relinquished control.

### PRENTISS-WABERS DISPLAY POPULAR

**OFFICIALS SAY AUTO SHOW GREAT HELP TO BUSINESS**

The Prentiss-Wabers Stove Co. had a popular booth at the Automotive show last week. The auto camp cook stove which is the neatest and handiest camp stove and auto kit on the market received the constant attention of the visitors at the show.

T. A. Taylor, president of the company, who had charge of the booth during the major part of the show said that his company filled a large number of orders during the show from local people and out of town visitors alike. Many local people have not been familiar with the home product and were highly pleased and most interested in the development of the camp outfit.

This is said to be a big year for the Prentiss-Wabers Co. They have carried on an attractive and profitable advertising campaign in outing and sports magazines and have many large orders ahead. The company is rapidly growing to be one of the strong companies in the city. The product advertised nationally and used nationally as it is, is a great advertisement for the city.

Among 4,800,000 soldiers, sailors and marines during the World War, there developed in one year approximately 10,300 cases of tuberculosis.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with today's issue, Monday, March 1, 1920, the Grand Rapids Leader will be the Grand Rapids Daily Tribune and the Grand Rapids Tribune, the weekly newspaper, will be known as the Wood County Tribune.

The subscription rates of the Grand Rapids Daily Tribune will remain the same as the Grand Rapids Leader and the subscription rates of the Wood County Tribune will remain as the Grand Rapids Tribune were.

All news, business, advertising and subscription matters pertaining to the daily newspaper will be handled at the former Leader office, east side, until further notice. All business, news, advertising and subscription matters pertaining to the Grand Rapids Tribune (weekly) will be handled temporarily at the Grand Rapids Daily Tribune office, formerly the Leader office (east side). All printing and job work business will be transacted at the Tribune office on the west side.

All matters of news will be received over the Leader telephone No. 394, for both the daily and weekly newspaper.

### FERGUSON AGAIN HEADS SOIL CLUB

L. L. Ferguson was re-elected president of the Wood County Branch of the Wisconsin Soil Improvement association at their annual meeting held in this city Saturday, when farmers from every part of Wood county gathered and discussed the soil problems which Wood county farmers are facing. Other officers elected are:

B. M. Vaughan, vice president.  
R. E. Wagers, secretary.  
W. J. Taylor, treasurer.

Vice presidents will be appointed by the officers in every town in Wood county.

**Want Demonstration Plots**  
The location of half acre demonstration plots thruout the county was one of the principal topics discussed Saturday, several farmers expressing their desire of taking a plot and trying out the fertilizers and other methods of improving soils. Farmers who signed up to take plots are: Robert Reid, New Rome; J. B. Weber, Saratoga; T. A. Anderson, Rudolph; O. J. Rocheleau, Biron, and Mr. Amundson, of Pittsville.

B. G. Eggert urged the farmers to make a trip thru the county and into adjacent counties this summer, viewing the plots and seeing what the fertilizers have done in the way of improving soils on the state experiment stations at Oredington and Hancock. Mr. Eggert stated that the fertilizers were the thing most needed on the sand farms to the south and east of this city and that the work that has been accomplished with their use on the state experimental farms is interesting as well as educational. He proposed making the affair a regular picnic, first visiting the demonstration plots that will have been taken by farmers under the direction of the local Soil Improvement association and later driving to Hancock and Oredington, in Portage county, where the state farms are located.

**Expect to Do Much**  
L. L. Ferguson spoke briefly on what the Soil Improvement Association has done during the past year, and while he stated they had not accomplished as much as they had hoped, it was a start and the prospects for really doing something this year were very good.

S. G. Corey told of the extension work that the association planned in the towns of Wood county, conducting meetings in many of the school houses, where the farmers will be carried the message of soil. Mr. Corey speaks tonight at the District No. 5 school, near Nekoosa, where the farmers of that district will gather. The meetings are being conducted under the direction of the teachers of the districts, they arranging the details and the local association furnishing the speakers. Mr. Corey, M. H. Jackson, W. W. Clark, F. L. Musbach of Marshfield, and others volunteering to give short talks. The talks will cover the subject of liming soils chiefly. Mr. Corey states, altho fertilizers and other interesting subjects will be taken up.

### GLENNON TO STEVENS POINT

J. P. Glennon, who was formerly with the Road Construction Co., left Monday for Stevens Point, where he has accepted a position in the claim department of the Hardware Mutual Casualty Co. Mrs. Glennon and two children will join him in that city soon.

Leader classified ads bring results. Read and use them. Phone 394.

### QUITS AFTER 35 YEARS IN OFFICE

**PETER McCAMLEY RESIGNS AS SUPERINTENDENT OF POOR IN CITY**

After thirty-five years of continuous service as superintendent of the poor for the city of Grand Rapids, Peter McCamley turned in his resignation to Mayor Briere Saturday, to take effect Monday. Mr. McCamley's service dates back to the time in the earlier history when the poor were taken care of under the county system, to the days when the County Court House was built in the city after a bitter fight with the people of the northern part of the county, to the present time. His experiences have been as varied as only those of a poor commissioner may be, dealing with some of the most pitiful cases of destitute families to exposing the frauds of the loafer, who attempts to avoid work and become a public charge.

**Served in Early Days**  
In the earlier days Mr. McCamley states that the county was divided into three districts, and the poor were taken care of under what was known as the county system. Each district took care of the poor in their section of the county and the bills presented to the county board each session by the commissioners of each district. This method was considered unsatisfactory later, he said, when it was changed and the town plan, which is in use now, was adopted. The present poor farm as put into operation during his service.

**Is Old Resident**  
Mr. McCamley came to Grand Rapids in 1857 and has been a continuous resident of this section since that time. Much of the time he has been a member of the county board, first representing the city as a supervisor from the first ward. Later he moved to his present home and has represented his ward as supervisor for the past eight years continuously. He states that the work has grown to such an extent that he is unable to take care of it properly any more and feels that after thirty-five years of service he is entitled to a rest.

### GEORGE OLIA PASSED AWAY

**REMAINS TAKEN TO OSSEA, WIS. FOR BURIAL**

George Olia passed away at the Riverview Hospital Sunday, following an operation. The remains were shipped to Ossea, Wis., where he made his home and where funeral services and burial will be made.

The deceased was 30 years of age and is survived by his widow and one child, his mother and several brothers and sisters.

### SPOKE AT NEKOOSA

Edward Lipke, president of the Central labor body of Grand Rapids, spoke at the Union Headquarters at Nekoosa Sunday afternoon to the Nekoosa and Port Edwards Union men. Mr. Lipke's address covered matters of interest to the union, a large crowd gathered to hear the talk.

### ILL IN MILWAUKEE

Dr. C. J. Geary, who left this city about three weeks ago, expecting to spend a few days in Milwaukee and later leave for the Isle of Pines, recently submitted to an operation at a Milwaukee hospital and is reported to be very ill.

### SIEWERT BOUGHT BUSINESS BLOCK

**CLOSED DEAL FOR THERON LYON BUILDING ON MONDAY**

Otto Siewert closed the deal today which brought him into possession of the Theron Lyon business block on the southeast corner of Grand and Third avenues in this city. The location is one of the principal ones of this city and includes several places of business as well as offices and flats on the second floor. The building was one of the pioneers of this city and was rebuilt into the present brick structure about fifteen years ago.

**Does Not Tell Plans**  
Mr. Siewert stated today that while things being closed up, that he did not care to announce his plans for the future until the present deal was completely closed. He recently sold his interest in the Siewert & Edwards meat market, and will probably engage in some other business in one of the business locations of his new structure. Among those who are now located in the building are Church's Drug Store, Sutor's Confectionery, Cash & Carry Store, Boles Real Estate office, Dr. Clark, Dr. Ridgman and the W. H. Carey flat.

**Was Pioneer Building**  
The original building on that corner was erected in 179 and was for many years the Lyon Hotel. The structure was a landmark to early visitors of Grand Rapids. About fifteen years ago the building was remodeled, many of the present occupants going into it at that time. It is probably that the balance of them will remain in their present locations in spite of the change of ownership.

### MISS ANITA STEWART AT IDEAL THREE DAYS

**WILL BE SHOWN IN THE PICTURE "IN OLD KENTUCKY"**

A genuine fox hunt is shown in the First National picture, "In Old Kentucky", featuring Anita Stewart and which will be shown at the Ideal theater, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, this week.

**Fox Hunt**  
The hunters, both men and women, are clad in gay garments, mounted on horses accustomed to cross country runs. A big pack of dogs take up the scent of the fox. The chase is on, the dogs race madly across hill and dale, thru hedges and across streams, the hunters following closely behind. The women as well as men negotiate the high jumps with ease.

**Characters**  
Mahlon Hamilton is leading man Miss Stewart in this picture. The other characters are: Edward Coxen, Charles' Arling, Edward Connolly, Adele Farington, Marcia Manon, Frank Duffy and John Currie.  
An actual horse race with all its thrills will be one of the features of the picture. It is the great Kentucky handicap race. The gigantic grandstands are shown into which many thousands of persons are crowded. Miss Stewart comes on the track the last minute dressed as a jockey to ride for one of the jockeys who has been drugged. Miss Stewart during the race works her way to the front and finally wins the race.

### GLEUE'S REORGANIZE

**ERWIN-GLEUE MANAGES MADISON BRANCH**

The Glene Bros. Inc., which now owns and operates three progressive shoe stores in Grand Rapids, Madison and LaVale is being reorganized. Frank Luzenski, formerly in the shoe business in this city, returned today with his family and took up his new duties this morning in the local store. Erwin Glue, son of W. F. Glue, will manage the Madison store. Edw. Billmeyer leaves today for Madison to be in the Madison branch. The local store will be the main office.

### OIL STOVE EXPLODES

The explosion of an oil stove in the Lunch car, which is conducted by "Jimmy" Levine, and which is located at the foot of Oak street, set fire to the car this morning. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. One wall was partially burned and fixtures near the exploding stove were slightly scorched. The estimated cost of repairing the damage is placed at 30 to 40 dollars.

### 1,500 WITNESSED DISPLAY OF CARS AT SHOW SUNDAY

**AND MARSHFIELD FILLED AMUSEMENT HALL CLOSING BIG AUTOMOTIVE SHOW**

Fifteen hundred people witnessed the Automotive Show at the Amusement Hall Sunday afternoon and evening, closing the attractive display put on by the dealers of this city with a record attendance for the four days. Two special trains, one from Marshfield and another from Stevens Point brought several hundred people to the city for the occasion, it being estimated that there were about two hundred here from Marshfield, while Stevens Point contributed a delegation of about two hundred and fifty. The expressions of surprise and delight that came from the visitors upon entering the Armory, and the satisfaction they expressed upon their departure, made the show worth while in spite of the work and effort it required to put it across, according to the dealers who had their displays on the floor.

**Band Played Sunday**  
The Grand Rapids band had been secured as a special attraction to entertain Sunday's large crowd, furnishing music thruout the afternoon. The crowd displayed an unusual amount of interest the dealers say, asking questions which revealed the fact that they were not only interested from an inquisitive point of view, but that they were actually interested with the prospect of buying.

Every dealer who had a display of cars, as well as the many auto accessory men who were here for the attraction, were more than pleased with the attendance and with the actual sales made during the show. They are universal in their desire to have a similar show next season, laying the initial plans for the attraction during the closing hours of the show at the Armory Sunday.

**Pleased Many Visitors**  
While the show here is the only one that will be held in the state this year outside of the Milwaukee show, the dealers say, it cannot be compared with other shows, but from statements made by the many outsiders who visited it, it was an attractive display as was ever put into a building of a city many times the size of Grand Rapids. The visitors were very loud in their praise of the Grand Rapids dealers who put on the display, as were the Grand Rapids people who imagined that similar shows were seen in the larger cities.

### W. F. ANDERSON MADE MILLADORE FORD AGENT

**HAS THREE TOWNSHIPS FOR TERRITORY**

W. F. Anderson, brother of J. P. Anderson of the firm of Jensen & Anderson, Ford dealers in this city, has accepted the Ford agency for Milladore. The territory embraces three townships about Milladore. He leaves Monday for the new place.

It is understood that J. P. Anderson is associated with his brother in the new agency, but that the local firm has no connection with the Milladore agency. Mr. W. F. Anderson says he will build a new garage at Milladore with an investment of several thousand dollars. He is to handle a full line of Ford parts for the Ford cars and the Fordson tractors, of which he will be the exclusive agent in his territory.

Mr. Anderson has been here about a year, associated with his brother and Mr. Jensen in the local garage. He is a progressive young man and will build a strong business in his territory.

### ATTENDS ASSOCIATION

H. A. Bellows, representative of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., and C. A. Jaspersen, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., were delegates to the Cost Association of Paper Industries, Wisconsin Division, which was held in Wausau Friday and Saturday. Twenty-five representatives from the different paper industries in the state of Wisconsin were present. The next meeting of this association will be held in Appleton in April.

### THE WEATHER

\* Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with snow north portion.  
\* Rising temperature Tuesday and west and central portion tonight.

# DAIRY

## BOYS AND GIRLS' CALF CLUB

Question for Farm People and Extension Workers to Think About, Say Dairy Experts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Why shouldn't a boys and girls' calf club grow into a men and women's cow club? Or, more immediately speaking, a larger boys and girls' calf club—larger boys and girls, that is, not larger club. Or, getting nearer the meat—or the milk—of the thing, why shouldn't the club boy or girl who raises a calf milk that calf when she



Youngster Making a Good Start.

becomes a cow, watch her development, keep a set of books on her production, and, in a small way, learn the essentials of dairy farming, taking the figures to school and getting them interpreted, and incidentally teaching "the old man" a new trick or two?

That is the question, in one form or another, asked by the experts of the dairy division. It is a question that farm people and agricultural extension workers might think about. There may be more to say on the subject after a while.

## GENTLE TREATMENT OF COWS

Unique Blotters Distributed by the Department of Agriculture Urging Kindness to Animals.

The following, printed on blotters, was distributed by a dairymen agent for the United States department of agriculture and the Utah Agricultural college:

Our Domestic Animals Have Acute Hearing. WHY YELL!

Show me a man who says "milking is a dirty job" and I will show you a man who will make a dirty job of milking.

DAIRYMEN! SAFETY FIRST Cleanliness is Safety.

Gentle treatment of our cows, horses, hogs and sheep will put money in our pockets and peace in our hearts.

## MORE MILK AND BUTTERFAT

Of Greater Importance Than Improvement in Breed Type—Purebred Bulls Essential.

Far more important than the improvement in breed type due to the use of purebred bulls, is the increase in milk and butterfat production of the daughters of purebred bulls from high-producing families. It goes almost without saying that a purebred bull, when introduced into a herd of scrub cows, will produce daughters that produce more milk and butterfat than their mothers.

## DAIRY NOTES

Winter cow comfort means more winter profits.

A cow that ranks with the best of her breed is worth half a dozen average cows.

Good dairy cows are hard to find and high in price. The best way to get them is to raise them.

There may be some roughage the cows like better than silage, but the average dairymen hasn't discovered it.

It is becoming more evident daily that a herd of cows on the farm offers the owner an opportunity to increase his profits, and at the same time maintain the fertility of his soil.

# DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

## TWO COWS CHAT.

"Why are you always scrapping?" asked the cows of the sparrows who were sitting on the ledge of the open window in the barn.



"Hurry."

"Oh, well," said one of the sparrows, "it is the way we get things. We see the crumbs being put out for the birds and we hurry and scrap and get quite a few ahead of the others."

"And sometimes you're so busy scrapping you don't get as much as you would if you kept quiet," said one of the cows.

"That may be so," said one of the sparrows, "but we couldn't be like the old, slow, lazy cows for anything. It's not our nature. And you're even tired some to talk to as you sit there, so big and so awkward, chewing, chewing, chewing all the time."

"Yes, we'd better be off," said another sparrow. And soon they flew away to scrap and fight and argue about the crumbs they found.

"I suppose," said Miss Bossy, "that we are considered lazy but I don't see why we shouldn't be."

"There isn't any reason why we should be anything else," said Mrs. Cow. "We've made people understand our ways and it would be foolish to change."

"Besides, it wouldn't be good for them. It would upset them. They might be so frightened they wouldn't know what to do."

"Just suppose, for example, we did change our ways. Suppose we decided to leap and bound and jump and fly what would our farmer and his family say?"

"They'd run to the house, probably, and cover up their heads with blankets. Oh, they'd be most horribly frightened."

"It would be a great, great mistake to do such a thing as to upset the people."

"They're used to seeing cows lazy. They're used to seeing us wade in the brooks in the summer and wander off for slow, idle walks, eating as we go."

"They're used to seeing us as we lie down and as we slowly get up. They're used to seeing us chew and they're used to hearing us moo."

"They know that we don't get all alarmed and excited when we hear motor horns in the summer. They know we don't like to be hurried."

"They know that we don't get all a-flutter like roosters and hens do when they hear motor horns."

"No one has ever seen a cow really a-flutter. It would be quite upsetting to see one that way."

"No, for the sake of everyone, including ourselves, we shouldn't change our ways."

"We shouldn't," said Miss Bossy. "It would be very upsetting to people, as you say, and it would be most upsetting to us, too."

"Imagine what would happen if cows didn't do their usual ways. It would be horrible to see them jumping about and dancing and skipping and behaving unlike cows."

"We have been sensible. We have people trained and used to seeing lazy, slow-moving, ever-chewing, good old cow, and now that they all know what cows are like and what the ways of cows are we won't upset them; no, we won't."

"Moo, moo," said Mrs. Cow. "It is now milking time."

"And we just let them milk us," said Miss Bossy. "We don't even work hard then."

Ah, a cow's life is a lazy life and a slow-moving life but it's a free life if one happens to be a cow."

"It most certainly is," said Miss Bossy. "And we give people a great deal in return for our board and lodging and care; we give them delicious milk which makes them fat and strong and well and beautiful."

"You're right," said Mrs. Cow. "What you say is quite, quite true."

"Moo, moo," said Miss Bossy. "I'm only a lazy cow but I speak the truth. I do, Moo, moo!"

"Moo, moo," said Mrs. Cow; "you do, you do. And moo, moo, I do, too!"

## Adding to Our Wealth.

Every day should add something to our wealth. Our employer may not see fit to raise our salary, but we are not dependent on him, altogether. If we have stowed away in our memory an inspiring thought from a good book, or made an advance in friendship with one who is worthy, if we have battled with some fault and won the victory, we have added to those riches which are best likely to take wing.—Girl's Companion.

## HIGHWAY COMMISSION WILL HOLD SCHOOLS

WILL ASSIST INSPECTORS ON CONCRETE ROAD CONSTRUCTION

With the idea of assisting the inspectors on concrete road and bridge construction to a better understanding of their duties and responsibilities, thereby increasing their efficiency, the Wisconsin Highway Commission has decided to hold inspectors schools at the following points.

Appleton, Wis., March 11 and 12. Madison, Wis., March 16 and 17.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 18 and 19. Information in regard to the place in which the Appleton meetings will be held can be obtained by communicating with Mr. O. C. Rollman, Division Engineer, at Green Bay, Wis.

The meetings at Madison will be held at the State Capitol. Information in regard to the place of holding the Milwaukee meetings can be obtained from Mr. C. R. Weymouth, Division Engineer, Stephenson Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Good from Schools

It is believed that a great deal of good will come from these schools and County Highway Commissioners and Division Engineers are requested to urge the attendance of the men they expect to employ as inspectors on 1926 construction, as well as others who may be willing to accept posi-

tions in other sections of the state. Men attending these meetings who qualify as inspectors and are later employed on State or Federal Aid construction will be allowed a reasonable amount of extra time to offset the expense incurred.

## Later Examinations

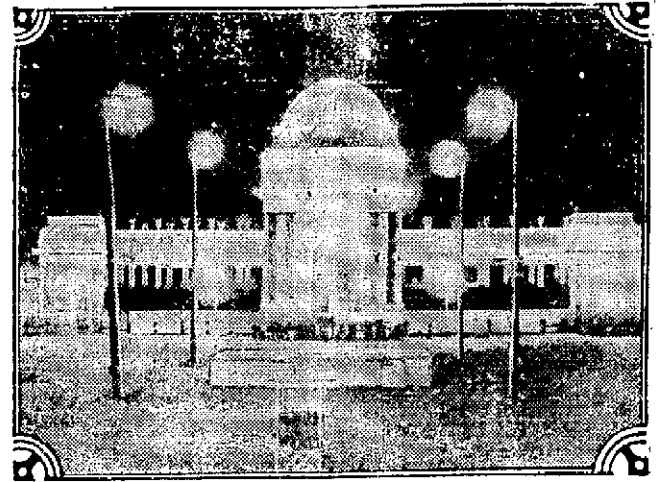
At a later date examinations will be held at the division offices to determine the applicants' qualifications and give them a rating. County Highway Commissioners are invited to attend these meetings. They are also requested to furnish their local papers with the information contained therein to be published as a news item so that we may get in touch at these schools and examinations with all the good timber available for inspectors in Wisconsin.

## LADIES' GOWNS SIMPLE

London—Peereesses who attended the state opening of Parliament this month wore dresses with low necks, "but without feathers and veils." This was by order of the Lord Chamberlain who has charge of all state functions.

It is understood that this new rule was due to Queen Mary's determination that in future the dress for women attending state functions should be of a simpler character than heretofore. Formerly, the gorgeous dresses of women at these functions drew crowds of sightseers and "court photographers" did a big business.

## MANILA CARNIVAL BIG ATTRACTION OF FAR EAST



This is the season of the year when the Philippines become the playground for the entire orient. It is carnival season in Manila.

In 1908 the first Philippine carnival was held on historic Wallace Field in Manila in February, when the climate of the islands is at its best, and each succeeding year there has been a larger and more elaborate celebration. The 1926, or Victory Carnival, will be the greatest event of its sort ever held anywhere in the Far East.

There are commercial and government exhibits in connection with the carnival, and on no other occasion is it possible to gain at once such a comprehensive idea of the production and development of resources of the archipelago as that which is offered the visitor at the carnival city.

In the evenings the carnival becomes the center of Philippine and oriental social activity. A huge open air auditorium serves for the elaborate nightly balls, and on its mammoth floor thousands of couples swing together to the strains of music furnished by the famous Constabulary and other military bands. Probably at no other place in the world will one see an equally impressive cosmopolitan spectacle.

The Manila visitor who can plan his trip to arrive at the Pearl of the Orient for carnival time may well deem himself fortunate.

Bring your prescriptions to our drug department where they will be carefully compounded by a registered pharmacist.

## JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

## Protect Your Property and Income

C. F. Kellogg house caught fire Wednesday and Friday Noon loss was settled at \$1400

## INCOME

A prominent physician in the city was sick with flu for several weeks and we paid him \$396.00.

This kind of a policy will pay you \$100 per month while totally disabled and cost you \$26.40 between ages of 26 and 50—occupation determines the cost.

## Fire Insurance

Rates are the same, the only thing that hasn't advanced in cost, but values have raised and you probably haven't half enough insurance. Telephone us to increase your insurance before a fire gets you first.

## Taylor & Scott Agents

## SAYS AIRPLANE CAN'T REACH SOUTH POLE

PLANES CANNOT RISE ABOVE A BLIZZARD

Melborne, Australia—An airplane will be of little service in attempting to reach the South Pole, in the opinion of Dr. Griffith Taylor, of the Australian Meteorological Bureau, who was formerly an Antarctic explorer. Dr. Taylor said he believed that the expedition to the South Pole to be conducted next summer by Dr. J. L. Cope would find it difficult to reach the South Pole by the air route. He said:

## Hurricanes

"Hurricanes blow for weeks in the Antarctic and can spring up in half an hour from nothing to 60 miles an hour. I do not think it possible that an airplane can rise above a blizzard. It cannot stay up indefinitely and it cannot descend."

## Mineral Wealth

Dr. Taylor is skeptical as to the mineral wealth of the Antarctic, for which Dr. Cope's expedition is specially to explore. Speaking from his own experience, he does not think there is anything of economic value on the coast of the Antarctic continent; and altho coal is to be found inland, extent of the deposits, he says, is certain and it is improbable count of its remoteness that it will be mined within the next 50 years.

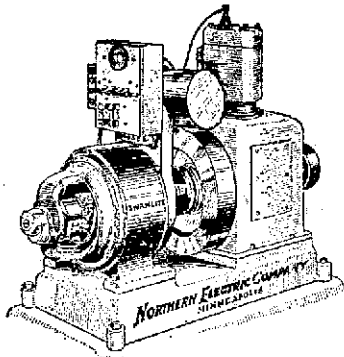
## MONUMENT HIDDEN

Berlin—The "Kaiser Wilhelm" monument at Hadersleben, Schleswig, which was covered up with potato sacks when the French marched into the town, has now been removed to the premises of a private club where it is concealed from public gaze.

A novelty for cigar stores ejects a match when a button is pressed, lights it and holds it for a man to light his cigar and then drops it into a tray.

# SWANLITE

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Swanelite Electric Farm Plants have service and long life built into them by experts who were pioneers in the farm plant industry.

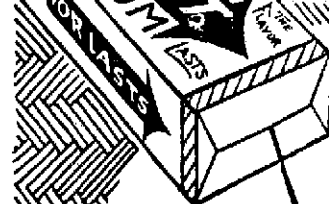
The Engine Heavy Duty Type full 3 1/2 H. P. four cycle, water cooled, power pulley.

The Generator, 1000 Watt and 1500 Watt capacity.

The Batteries, Philadelphia diamond grid plates, high efficiency, 5-year guarantee.

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Here's to teeth, appetite, digestion!

The flavor lasts—and the electrically-sealed package brings

# WRIGLEYS

to you with all its goodness perfectly preserved.

Sealed Tight—Kept Right!





# THE MAN NOBODY KNEW

Halworthy Hall

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## SYNOPSIS.

**CHAPTER I.**—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

**CHAPTER II.**—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Rufus Waring," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is ambushed against his former fellow townsman. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

**CHAPTER III.**—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancee, makes a call.

**CHAPTER IV.**—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

**CHAPTER V.**—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancee realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

**CHAPTER VI.**—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durant home for dinner.

**CHAPTER VII.**—Observations at the Durants convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

**CHAPTER VIII.**—Despite his success in interesting capitalists of Syracuse in his mining venture (which he believes to be a sound proposition) Hilliard regrets having placed himself in such a false position, but in justice to Harmon feels he must go on. He makes confession to Carol of his love for her, and she admits the possibility of his affection being returned in time.

**CHAPTER IX.**—Rufus Waring, youthful suitor of Angela Cullen, jealous of Hilliard, becomes angrily watchful of the latter's business. Harmon visits Syracuse, and a prominent business man of the city, seeing them together, warns Hilliard of Harmon's reputation. Disturbed, Hilliard asks Harmon for an explanation, and the broker unguardedly admits a former swindle, and also that the mining proposition is a "fake." Hilliard threatens to make the knowledge public, but Harmon shows him he has made himself an accessory. Hilliard sees nothing to do but to go on with the deal.

**CHAPTER X.**—In an interview with Carol, deeply touched by her friendliness and interest in him, Hilliard almost determines to admit his duplicity, plead for forgiveness, and make a fresh start, but cannot nerve himself to the confession.

**CHAPTER XI.**—Armstrong, moved by a chivalrous feeling, admits to Hilliard that he is going to Montana to investigate properties which Hilliard represents, and the latter sees the end approaching. Harmon, to whom he has turned over the money he has collected, has paid him handsome commissions on the business done, and he determines to turn over to the subscribers all he possesses, in that way undoing to some extent the wrong he had unwittingly done.

## FEELING IN GERMANY AGAINST THE ENGLISH

### SHOWED KEEN INTEREST IN BRITISH OFFICERS

Kiel.—The intense feeling still existing in Germany against England was manifested toward some British officers who accompanied the Inter-Allied Commission of Control on a recent visit here. The town was crowded with German sailors who were clean and smartly dressed. They passed by with averted faces, but civilians on the contrary showed the keenest interest and stared at the visitors, occasionally remarking "Gott strafe England." The British visitors took notice and walked on, followed by a train of small boys many of whom repeated in a childish treble "Gott strafe England" at intervals.

The shopkeepers, however, were quite friendly and trade became very brisk.

Further evidence of the present attitude of the Germans was forthcoming at the Kiel Canal, where the children gathered on the banks invariably shouted out the old cry of "Gott strafe England."

One man cried "We will have you yet!" while the final effort at the close of the return journey was that of the optimist who proclaimed: "We shall have another war in five years time."

"Hilliard," he said, "I like to do things out in the open. There are just two reasons why I don't think you really want to invite me to ride down to the station with you. If I'm wrong, it's up to you to say so. One of 'em is that Rufus Waring has asked me to stop off at Butte—I'm going a good deal further than that—and look up some matters for him. I guess you know as well as I do what they are."

Hilliard tumbled his hat. "I see. And—the other reason?"

Armstrong suddenly straightened, and his voice had a curious ring to it—a ring which electrified Hilliard and awoke the most petrifying alarms within him.

"But does one ordinarily mention—certain kinds of people—in a men's club? I don't know how it is where you come from—but here, we don't."

Hilliard smiled rapidly; it was the utmost perversity of emotion, for he knew now why Carol had been so explicit in her sympathy. Why she had been so meticulous to tell him realize that she wanted him as a friend; only as a friend. And here was Armstrong, concealing with difficulty the triumph he was hinting at.

"No," he said harshly. "One doesn't, but there isn't anything to keep us from mentioning anybody we like outside the club, is there?"

"Why—not that I—"

"Then I'll take you down anyway," said Hilliard. "And let's see if we can't try to understand each other."

It took a brave man to accept the offer, for Hilliard's eyes held little to recommend their owner as a prudent driver, or as a very pleasant companion. Armstrong, however, was already putting on his hat.

They had driven over to the station in silence. Hilliard, parking the runabout carefully, turned to his passenger.

"We've got ten good minutes," he said. "Your train isn't even in yet—go ahead and talk."

Armstrong, after a momentary delay, put out a conciliating hand. "Old man," he said, "let's play the rest of this out like two sensible people. We won't get anywhere by bickering, and I suppose it won't do any harm for us to put all the cards on the table, and know exactly where we stand. Of course, you haven't known me very long, and I haven't known you—but suppose, just to help along the understanding, we take each other at face value."

Hilliard winced.

"Well—suppose we do. Then what?"

"Then you can't hold it up against me for stopping off at Butte on my way out. I haven't any motive in it—I promised to do it as a favor to Rufus Waring. It isn't a personal issue at all. I know exactly how it must appear to you, but . . . I'm not that sort of man, Hilliard. I wouldn't have dreamed of it myself. That's straight!"

The masquerader regarded him earnestly—and yielded to his evident sincerity.

"Way down deep," he said, at length, "I know you're not, but . . . what's



"What's That For?"

that for?" He referred to Armstrong's outstretched hand. "Oh! . . . all right." They shook hands solemnly. "At the same time it would have been so perfectly natural for you to feel like getting whatever leverage you could—"

"There's no need of that—now," said Armstrong. His smile was proud and brilliant, and Hilliard withered under it.

"Well, I wasn't sure."

"I don't deny," said Armstrong slowly, "that at first sight this is a queer thing for me to do—to check up your property, I mean—when you and I have had such an intimate relationship as opponents. And I wouldn't for the world have agreed to it if it could have had the slightest connection with . . . with your own private affairs. It hasn't—it can't have. I give you my word on that; it's been settled without the slightest reference to anything else. But since it hasn't, and since Rufus asked me as a favor—and promised to tell you about it—and it's absolutely commercial—"

"That's enough. I'm glad you're going to do it," Hilliard's voice was gruff; it was a tribute to his companion's code of ethics. "Know anything about mining?"

"Not a thing. But I'm to go to a law firm in Butte—and of course it's only a formality, anyway. I'll probably find

it's better than you ever claimed. But Rufus asked me."

"I see. Well—now about this other matter—"

Armstrong was watching the west-bound express as it felt its cautious way through Railroad Avenue to the station.

"Yes?"

Hilliard was suddenly ashamed of himself; he was forced to concede that his rival had the advantage of him in poise and altruism. He shook himself free of the savage resentment which was stealing upon him.

"We're only human—both of us. Perhaps—under the circumstances—the best thing we can say is to say nothing . . . except that I wish you all the luck in the world. I don't pretend it isn't a hard thing to say—but I'm trying to mean it. And you certainly deserve it."

"And to you," said Armstrong cheerfully. "And no bad feelings on either side. And I hope your mine makes a million dollars for you."

"Thanks," said Hilliard, grimly. "I'll need it. But don't be afraid to send Rufus your honest opinion—with you?"

"No—and I'll send it to you, too. That's only fair. . . . I'd better be starting."

They shook hands again across the wheel.

"You're a good sport, Armstrong. . . . don't think I've got any resentment left . . . except a bit that I can't quite swallow on short notice. . . ."

"I know. But you don't need to worry, old man. Your future's bright enough—as I hope to wire Rufus about Saturday."

Too late, Hilliard perceived that they were talking at cross-purposes—Armstrong was evidently thinking about the mine. But there was time only for a last gesture of farewell; and Armstrong had disappeared in the depths of the trainshed. Armstrong . . . the victor, and the inquisitor . . . was on the road to Butte!

Work, hard work, the panacea and the salvation of those who are sore distressed; even this cheapest relief was denied Hilliard. He was left alone with his problem, wrestling with it, once more in the black darkness of despondency, and knowing neither a means of simplifying it, nor a counselor to whom he could turn for aid.

He conceded that there was only one thing for him to do, and he intended to do it, but he was harassed because he had so much time to think about it. Not since the first sickening shock of Harmon's revelation had he doubted his own purpose; it was merely the machinery of it which perplexed him. His confidence in himself gradually returned; he was abnormally calm and determined; he had no more idea of resisting his impulses than he would have had, in Flanders, of disobeying his orders. The thing was there to be done, and he, regardless of his own future, was there to do it.

Overnight, he had occupied himself with some elementary accounting.

With Harmon's check, his outstanding balance for expenses, and what money he could raise by selling his runabout and a few personal possessions, he had on hand a matter of ninety-six hundred dollars; Syracuse had entrusted him with sixty-two thousand. To compromise pro rata with his creditors—this was apparently his only resource, and yet how insufficient a reparation it was! He knew that it had been his duty to investigate the Montana property before he began to exploit it; he knew that his self-introduction to Syracuse had been blatantly inexcusable, and that not even the fact that he had been carried away by the drama of it could ever be excused. His intricate fabric of deception, now that he inspected it from this different viewpoint, was flimsy—shoddy. He could be traced—if anyone cared to spend the time, and the energy, if Armstrong—or Rufus Waring—cared to spend it, for example. Of course, there was always the refuge of flight, but in Flanders, men learn not to desert their posts, and Hilliard had learned that lesson among the first. Loyalty to the cause of fighting had grown automatic; flight was simply inconceivable to him.

Yes, he could gather his resources and place them, together with himself, in the hands of his subscribers, and their vengeance would be twofold; once for their loss out of pocket, once for the loss out of faith. He had deserved no leniency, and he expected none. But as for those who, without the financial entanglement, had respected him, and honored him, as for Carol Durant and Angela . . .

Well, as for Carol, he was at least relieved of the terrific mental convulsion which would surely have fallen upon him if he had had reason to believe that she loved him. As it was, her shock at his disaster would be tempered by Armstrong's sane philosophy; at most, she would lose in Hilliard a friend of only a few months—a man she had wanted to retain as a friend, but—by her own admission—as that, and no more. This was a consolation . . . trifling and feeble, to be sure, but something saved out of the wreck.

As to Armstrong—Hilliard, marveling somewhat at his own tolerance, wished him joy. Armstrong was fine and clean and ready; he had well merited his victory. As to Mr. Cullen—Hilliard was torn with regret, but after all, Cullen's gullibility was what had made the campaign so childishly simple. As to Angela . . . who had really loved him . . .

"Oh, the poor little kid!" said Hilliard softly. "The poor little kid. . . ."

And perhaps he had never loved Carol Durant so much as when, at ten o'clock that sunny morning, he went up the steps of Angela's house to destroy a little girl's regard for him before it could be destroyed by others.

On the doorstep, he found strength in the memory of poor Pierre Dutout. In a way, Hilliard felt that he, too, was giving up his life as Dutout had given his . . . with a smile for the fate, and a blessing for the future. Because he was afraid, unnervelessly afraid, that Angela, after all, was in love with him—and when he put a stop to that, it was the beginning of the end.

## CHAPTER XII.

As he crossed the threshold of the long, overdecorated drawing-room, he knew intuitively that he had blundered upon a climax. This he sensed from the attitude of the three who turned toward him as he entered—sensed it before he saw what was in their eyes. . . . The atmosphere was vibrant, as though from sound waves which had passed beyond, and yet left traces of the swell behind them. The room was silent; but of a silence more confounding than a deafening turmoil.

Hilliard, standing on the threshold, was himself the center of this atmosphere; he felt it partly because his mood was so flexible and partly because the three who faced him had simultaneously thrown their fixed attention on him, thrown it directly and challengingly, including him in the finale of the climax, while they stood motionless as statues. He looked at Waring, whose expression was defensively acute; he looked at Angela, flushed, palpitant, and excited; he looked at Mr. Cullen, tight-lipped and frowning; and Hilliard caught his breath, as a swimmer who launches himself to a high dive, and walked composedly into the drawing-room.

"I hope," he said gravely, "I'm not intruding. Am I?"

The trio was galvanized into action; Cullen fairly leaped at him. "Hilliard!" he said, "thank the Lord! You're the very man we want!"

Hilliard smiled straight into Cullen's eyes.

"That's why I'm here," he said.

Waring laughed loudly—too loudly; and the laugh stopped short, for Cullen was towering over him—Cullen blazing with indignant wrath, and with a hand resting on Hilliard's shoulder.

"Now go on," said Cullen commandingly. "We don't want any underhanded work around here, Rufus. I've told you that once already. Go on! say it to his face! You're conversational enough behind his back—say it to his face! Either you tell him or I will!"

The boy wiped his forehead. Beads of sweat stood out on it.

"Mr. Cullen . . . it isn't . . . it isn't fair."

"Fair!" Angela's soprano had risen to a half-scream. "Rufus Waring, after what you've been saying, you talk about being fair! Why if you—"

"Hush! Angela!" Her father's admonition was peremptory enough to quell her instantly. He wheeled back



"It's Nothing but Jealousy! He's Said Horrible Things About You!"

to Waring. "We're going to get at the bottom of this sooner or later—and the sooner the better. I'm waiting for you to repeat what you just told us, Rufus."

There were tears of anger in the law student's eyes—of anger and of impotence. He gave Angela a look of superb disdain, shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, that settles that!" he said, and as Angela gave a gasp of understanding, and turned angrily white, he laughed metallically.

Cullen moved nearer to him.

"Are you going to speak up or not? Because if you aren't . . ."

Waring folded his arms; but he still failed of the pose he planned, because his eyes and his muscles were traitor to him.

"No, I'm not! Not until I'm ready to! I'm not afraid of the whole crowd of you! I'm not going to be bullied and bulldozed into—"

He attempted to brush past Cullen, the older man caught him by the arm. "Take your hands off me!"

"You stay where you are!" stormed Cullen. "Until you can—"

"If you lay your hands on me once more, Mr. Cullen, I'll . . . don't you forget I know what this means! I'll have you—"

"Oh, your law!" Cullen snorted it contemptuously. "For God's sake, don't snivel about it . . . stand up and take it like a man, if you've got any manhood in you! For a law student you're . . . well, don't try to

run away from it, then. . . . Are you going to tell him, or am I?"

The answer was delayed; Cullen swung around to Hilliard. "Then I'll tell you myself. Know what this boy's been saying about you? Coming up to us when you're not here, and trying to knife you when you're not looking?"

Hilliard, who had been standing paralyzed, found voice.

"Why, I can guess," he said, curiously calm. "And don't be harsh with him, Mr. Cullen. As a matter of fact—"

Angela had sprung between them; Hilliard saw that her cheeks were tear-stained.

"It's nothing but jealousy!" she cried vehemently. "He's said horrible things about you! He's always saying things about you! He's said—"

"Angela!" Cullen almost fairly shouted it. "I tell you, this is my house, and I won't have any more of this infernal nonsense in it! Hear me? I've had all the nonsense I'm going to stand from anybody! Rufus, you stay right there! Angela, you keep quiet!"

"If you'd come in a half minute sooner, you'd have heard this young whippersnapper trying to make you out a swindler! Trying to class you with fake promoters and mining sharks! Yes—that's what he did! You! And look at him! Look at him! I want to tell you, Hilliard, it'll take more than his say-so to start anything around here! Don't you open your mouth, Rufus . . . you had your chance and you wouldn't take it! And I want to tell you right here and right now—"

"Wait a minute," Hilliard was deadly quiet; the only quiet member of the quartette. "There's no use in telling all the neighbors just yet." He regarded Waring kindly. "Do you mind repeating precisely what you did say, Rufus? Don't you think I'm entitled to that much?"

The boy flushed agonizedly; he was the accuser, and yet he couldn't meet Hilliard's eyes. It wasn't guilt; it was mere intellectual inferiority; and yet it gave exactly the opposite impression.

"Well," he said desperately, "I know hearsay evidence is no good, so I got it first hand—in your own room in the Onondaga, didn't I? You won't deny that, will you? I didn't just pick up rumors—I got it from you. Didn't I go there and ask you questions, and didn't you give me the data? Show me figures and everything? And I told Mr. Cullen the very next day, it didn't look good to me." His voice rose steadily. "All right, I'll say to him, and I'll say it to you, and I'll say it to anybody that'll listen to me! It didn't look good to me then, and it doesn't now. I told him you acted darned funny about it. And just now I've been telling him I don't believe it's straight. You're too blamed sketchy about it, and it's got all the earmarks of a bum promotion! There . . . Cullen!"

The omission of the prefix to the father of his idol was the worst insult he could conceive.

Cullen's hand was still on Hilliard's shoulder and it was Hilliard whom he addressed, explosively, and with that particular sort of muffled fury which rises best from a set of circumstances not thoroughly understood.

"What this is all about is beyond me! Only, if this law minnow has gone as far as this . . . We've got to get at the bottom of it . . . You know that as well as I do, Hilliard, naturally. The boy's as wild as a hawk. Heaven knows how far he'd go outside. This has got to be cleared up! We've got to pound some sense into him. We—"

Hilliard was smiling vacuously; now that the blow had actually fallen, and the complaint officially lodged, he felt deliciously relaxed, content. Before he could contrive a reply Waring was strident again.

"Yes!" The student's voice was thin with acerbity. "Yes, you think you're pretty smart—all of you. Don't you? I come in here to do you a kindness that anybody else, it seems to me would take as a favor, and you and Angela jump all over me—why doesn't he deny it? That's what I want to know! Why doesn't he say something?"

Cullen looked at Hilliard and made a swift deduction, and spoke it.

"He's waiting for the rest of it. Go on—you're only half-through the yarn you told us."

"Oh, very well," Waring gathered courage. "You can have all you want—maybe more than you want. You'd have had it sooner if you hadn't started yelling at me. I know what I'm talking about; you people don't seem to realize I'm in the law! I don't go off half-cooked. I wrote to a law firm in Butte, Montana, that's what I did. I found out what was the biggest firm there, and I wrote 'em a letter. They answered it, too. I got my information right from the ground. I've got a letter that says—"

Cullen swayed forward, his hand outstretched, palm-upward, in a direct challenge of Waring's truthfulness.

"Where is it?"

The boy withdrew a step and stammered: "I left it home."

"Oh, you did!" Cullen's laugh was stinging. "That's likely!"

"Yes, that's exactly what I did! Think I'd bring an original letter out of my office—let it out of my hands until it's time to make it of record? Not on your life! I've got it all right. It says the Silverbow Mining corporation owns some acreage, fast enough, but there isn't a mine on it—"

Cullen vented his abandon of rage on the empty air.

"Well, who in the devil ever said there was?"

"Why . . . didn't you?" The agent was to Hilliard; and it was made in a tone of astonishment which would

have been ludicrous if there hadn't been tragedy behind it.

"No," Hilliard shook his head. "You can't accuse me of that, at least. . . . The only mine we ever mentioned was one in prospect. I always said it was a prospect, with an old shaft on it. It didn't? And so it is! But an old shaft isn't a producing mine, necessarily. And—please let him finish, Mr. Cullen!"

"Well . . . The boy had twin disks of hectic flame in his cheeks. 'That's only a detail, anyway . . . they said it was . . . undeveloped . . . they said the shaft had been abandoned more than two years ago, because it wasn't worth much of anything—'

Cullen's hands were closing and unclosing apoplectically.

"For Heaven's sake, who ever said it wasn't! Two years ago! We all know that! Give us some news, young man, give us some news!"

Waring was breathing hard, and his interest had switched to Angela, who stood adamant. Indeed, he was suddenly transformed to the status of a suppliant rather than that of a prosecuting witness.

"Well . . . they said it was offered . . . two years ago . . . to anybody who'd take it . . . for ten thousand dollars . . . and nobody'd take it as a gift . . ."

"Oh, good Lord!" Cullen was near to bursting. "Doesn't the fool know what a prospect is? Hasn't he seen the reports? And still he—"

"And . . . and the land next to it was . . . had a mine on it, the XLNO mine, that's in pretty fair shape, but that didn't signify anything. . . . He paused for a moment. "And there hasn't been any work done on it, to speak of, for two years. . . . And the corporation report I got shows that a fellow named Martin Harmon's the president of it, and Harmon's a cheap Wall street man in New York. The Butte people don't consider him reliable. And I've written to him four times—and he won't answer."

"Ah!" said Hilliard, startled.

"Well!" Cullen repeated his challenge.

"That's all!" He gazed beseechingly at Angela, who sniffed and turned her head away.

"All!" Cullen breathed stertorously. "And with a flimsy lot of rot like that you've got the unmitigated gall to start a slanderous story like this about Henry Hilliard! You've got the nerve to—"

"The astonishing part of it," interposed Hilliard, with coolness which astonished even himself, "is that every



"It's True—Every Word."

single item of it is true! Don't blame him, Mr. Cullen. It's true—every word."

Cullen shook himself. "Of course it's true! Isn't it what you've told us yourself, in a different way! It's the telling of it that counts!"

"Now listen to me a moment!" Hilliard was impassively serious: the way to the denouement was opening clear before him. He need only offer himself for judgment, and the future would take care of itself. "My purpose in coming up here this afternoon was to talk to you about this same property, Mr. Cullen. I . . . I had some rather important things to tell you about it. But in view of this new attitude of Waring's, I'm going to act differently. This won't stop here, and I prefer to have somebody look into it before it's any worse. I'm going to put myself in your hands. Rufus and Angela, I want you both to witness this. . . . Mr. Cullen, I'm going to give you a check for eight thousand dollars; it's my whole balance at the Trust and Deposit company, less what I'll need to live on for a few days. I'm going to turn over to you twenty thousand shares in the Silverbow Mining corporation to keep for me—it's my own personal holding. I'm going to turn over to you my contract with the mining corporation, which calls for the delivery of all the rest of the corporate stock on payment of a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, of which we've already paid sixty-two. I'll give you the corporation's receipt to me for that amount. And I give you my word of honor not to step foot outside of the city of Syracuse, nor to be for one single hour out of your reach until you've investigated the whole proposition from beginning to end. I insist that you make that investigation. That's on condition that Rufus won't mention this again, either here or anywhere else, until he's collected the facts! And I'll tell you right now Rufus has given you the truth!"

(To be continued.)

# Grand Rapids Daily Tribune

WILLIAM F. HUFFMAN  
Publisher

Monday, March 1, 1920.

Entered as second class matter May 25th, 1914, at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
By Carrier—Anywhere in the City of Grand Rapids, Nekoosa, Port Edwards or Biron, 15 cents a week, payable to carrier boy every Saturday morning.

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 228 2nd St. So. Phone 394.

## THE TRIBUNE POLICY

Beginning with this issue the Grand Rapids Leader will be known as the Grand Rapids Daily Tribune. The weekly Tribune will be shown as the Wood County Tribune.

The policy of both the Daily Tribune and the Weekly Tribune will be of interest for this community and for the people whom it can serve. The policy is not partisan. The Tribune is not interested in politics as an organ of parties, factions or politicians. It is interested in clean government, the growth and development of Grand Rapids and Wood county. The policy will be directed in such a manner as to always be for the best interests of the people.

The Tribune is not owned nor subsidized by any group of men, corporations or parties. It is purely an independent newspaper to be run as an organ of service to this community. There are no selfish interests involved. The news columns are open to all and news will be handled without preference to any persons or classes. The interests of those affected by news stories will be zealously guarded. The staff of the Tribune is anxious to guard the honor of the city and county, the honor of the citizens of the community and of all people. There will be only the cleanest and best type of news in these papers.

Remember the newspaper is a business and is so conducted. It is a business which builds its usefulness around service to a great list of people and will work unceasingly for the welfare, growth and development of the city and county.

The people of the city and county are asked to recognize the difficult work of consolidating two plants and bear with the publisher during the days of reorganization. All work will be expedited to carry on without delay or interruption.

## LOCAL LEGION TEAM WINS FROM MOSINEE

### OUTCLASS VISITING TEAM IN ONESIDED MATCH

The American Legion basketball team of this city defeated the Mosinee American Legion team in a one-sided game at the Lincoln High school gymnasium Saturday evening, the final score being 28 to 10 in favor of the men representing the Charles Hagerstrom Post of Grand Rapids. The outcome of the game was never in doubt, the Grand Rapids men leading off on the score when Stark shot a short field basket a few minutes after the ball was put into play.

**Local Team Strong**  
The Grand Rapids boys put up a very attractive brand of basketball from the start, their team work and ability to shoot baskets being instrumental in their winning from the Mosinee lads, who put up a good game in spite of their defeat. Charles Stark opened the scoring with a short field basket, following a few minutes later with another. Plahmer and Stark and Hill alternated during the balance of the game, shooting baskets almost at random, every member of the team playing a consistent game. The first half ended with the score 8 to 0 in favor of the Grand Rapids team, the Mosinee men rarely getting the ball near their basket during the entire first period.

**Second Half Fast**  
The visiting team took a brace during the last half, opening by scoring a free throw and following with three field baskets. Another free throw and another field basket total ten points of their score, the Grand Rapids men scoring twenty points during the last period with nine field baskets and two free throws.

The lineup for Grand Rapids included Plahmer, center; C. Stark and Wipfli, forwards; Myron Hill and Leland Johnson, guards. Coach Hinners of Nekoosa refereed the game. Frank Lynn kept the score while Taylor of Mosinee and Floyd Fritz of this city were time keepers.

Scout Troop Four of the Catholic church and Troop Two of Nekoosa, played the curtain raiser, the Grand Rapids Scouts winning the game by a 16 to 15 score.

The value of the livestock of Wisconsin is \$371,191,000,000.

OUR WEDNESDAY'S PICTURE LEADS THE VAN  
"HIS MAJESTY"  
THE AMERICAN

## HIGHEST TEMPERATURE FEBRUARY 38 DEGREES

TOTAL PRECIPITATION .62 INCHES

In the year 1919, the month of February, the highest temperature was 45 degrees on the 12th and the lowest 15 below on the 26th, the greatest daily range 47 and it was below zero 25 times. The total precipitation was 1.25 inches, the greatest amount in 24 hours was .34 inches and unmelted snow 6.7 inches. The month had 6 stormy days, 9 clear days, 7 partly cloudy days and 12 cloudy days.

**20 Below**  
For February this year, 1920, the highest temperature was 38 degrees on the 8th, and the lowest 20 below on the 16th and 19th. The greatest daily range was 44 and it was below zero 29 times. The total precipitation was .62 inches, the greatest amount in 24 hours was .21 inches and unmelted snow 7.2 inches. The month had 10 stormy days, 9 clear days, 7 partly cloudy days and 13 cloudy days.

**High Pressure Spread**  
The great area of high pressure over the northwest has spread eastward and southward during the past 48 hours attended by generally fair weather to Lake Michigan. There will be a reaction to somewhat higher temperature in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois by Monday and Tuesday, according to the weather report of George T. Nixon, local weather observer.

## DOCTOR SHOWS NEED OF TEACHING HOSPITAL

TO BETTER CONDITIONS OF INSANE

Chicago—The situation of American hospitals for the insane was termed "truly terrible" by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, in an address he delivered here today at the Annual Congress of Medical Education.

After emphasizing the need for teaching hospitals in every large city in the country, Dr. Wilbur had this to say of the hospitals for the insane:

"We put tens of thousands of the mentally sick into great isolated institutions, largely without medical students or training schools for nurses. Then competent administrators we care for them reasonably well, but we have learned and are learning but little of mental diseases."

**To Study Disease**

"The ignorance of the average medical man of physiology and psychiatry is painful. Every such hospital should be a live optimistic center for study and not a pen for the lingering care of the hopeless or semi-hopeless. We cannot think of medical education in the future without bringing the stimulus of the student to all such hospitals and likewise bringing one such hospital into the closest of contact with every medical school."

"Perhaps with the establishment of such conditions we can gradually place the decisions upon the questions of mental conditions in the hands of physicians instead of in those of untrained judges and emotional jurors."

**Safety of State**  
Dr. Wilbur said that "community welfare depends upon the engineer and physician more than the politician." He suggested that the state foster the study of the causes of disease to reduce the heavy burden of "sickness, weakness and mental unsoundness." But, he continued, "during the period immediately before us no greater disaster could come to the medical education than to have it and all of its necessary accessories fall completely into the hands of the state. The glory of American education lies in the bold look ahead of a democratic

state with governing bodies and a public wise enough to provide leadership in medicine, but for several generations we cannot safely trust the future of medical education to the chance of politics.

"The safety of the state university medical schools will come from the active presence of those independently endowed setting the standards."

When the existing medical institutions of all sorts become centers of education of one form or another, Dr. Wilbur said, "we can envy the physical comfort and happiness of the race."

## STIMULATE RURAL DEPT.

W. J. Taylor, cashier of the First National Bank, has purchased a Dodge touring car from the Iagan agency for the use of the Agricultural department of the bank. The added convenience will mean that the bank officials will be in a position to get out more among their rural customers, promote county activities, and be of a broader and more general service.

Leader Classified Ads  
**BRING RESULTS**  
Read and use them. Phone 394.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

City Hall, Council Chambers, Feb. 3, 1920.

Council met in regular session, Mayor Chas. E. Briere, presiding. All aldermen present excepting Alderman Hansen and Lemense.

Petition for water and sewer on Chestnut Street, and one block on Sixth street to Lee Street, received and referred to the Water & Sewer Committee.

Petition for the vacation of portion of Second Avenue, Grant Street, Butler Street and VanBuren Street, received and ordered placed on file.

Motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried that the following resolution be adopted to-wit:

Whereas, a petition by the owners of all the frontage of the lots and lands abutting upon that portion of Grant Street between Second Avenue and Third Avenue, that portion of Butler Street between Second Avenue and Third Avenue, that portion of VanBuren Street between Second Avenue and Third Avenue, and that portion of Second Avenue between the north line of Grant Street and the north line of Roosevelt street, has been filed, asking for the discontinuance of said portions of said streets; and

Whereas, the owners of more than one-half of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting on the portion of the remainder of said streets sought to be discontinued, which lies within 2650 feet from the ends of the portion of said streets so proposed to be discontinued have joined in said petition, Now Therefore

Resolved, That a hearing on said petition be had before the mayor and common council of the city of Grand Rapids on the 2nd day of March 1920, at the regular meeting of the Common Council at 8:00 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Council Chambers in the city of Grand Rapids, Wood county, Wisconsin, and be it

Further Resolved that a notice of the time and place of said hearing on said petition, signed by the City Clerk be given by posting copies of said notice in three public places in said city not less than three weeks before the date fixed for said hearing, and by publication of said notice in the Daily Leader, a newspaper printed in said city, once each week for three successive weeks before said day.

Electric and Water Commission presented proposed contract with the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company for the furnishing of power to said city. Contract bearing date February 3, 1920 and on motion duly made, seconded and carried said contract was approved and ratified.

The mayor then presented the following as the election officers for the

next succeeding two years and on motion duly made, seconded and carried said appointments were confirmed and ratified.

**First Ward—Election Inspectors,** J. Bamberg, Dennis McCarthy, A. D. Hill. Election clerks, Ed. Morrill, Thos. Love. Ballot clerks, Frank Stahl, Sam Schroeder.

**Second ward—Election Inspectors,** F. S. Gill, R. F. Matthews, A. C. Miller. Election clerks, Lawrence Searl, H. Sampson, Jr. Ballot clerks, Chas. Witte, Wm. Snider.

**Third ward—Election Inspectors,** E. N. Pomainville, F. D. Abel, M. B. Gogger. Election clerks, James Hamilton, John Smith, Jr. Ballot clerks, John Brandt, Albert Arndt.

**Fourth ward—Election Inspectors,** John Plank Sr., Albert Behrend, Var. Shewier. Election clerks, G. T. Rowland, Henry Plank. Ballot clerks, Edward Wheelan, Wm. Corcoran.

**Fifth ward—Election Inspectors,** Fred C. Hanke, Vincent Brostowitz, Joe Lukaseski. Election clerks, John Nord, Fred Otto. Ballot clerks, Chas. Kallander, Emil Bealer.

**Sixth ward—Election Inspectors,** John Jung, C. A. Boorman, Paul Miller. Election clerks, M. Kubisak, Frank Damon. Ballot clerks, Severn Holberg, Carl Krueger.

**Seventh ward—Election Inspectors,** Chas. Nobles, Harvey Gee, Art. Law. Election clerks, Ed. Kroll, Aug. Gottschalk. Ballot clerks, Wm. Vaughn, B. L. Brown.

**Eighth ward—Election Inspectors,** F. E. Baldwin, John Ostruske, Nels Laramie. Election clerks, Ray Sutor, Geo. Fahrner. Ballot clerks, Nels Larson, Robert Perling.

The mayor then recommended that all existing salaries remain the same excepting that the city laborer receive 50 cents per hour, teamsters \$1.00 per hour, city clerk \$1200.00 per year, city engineer \$2400.00 per year. Motion duly made and seconded that the salaries be fixed as recommended.

Motion amended, made by Alderman Lynch and seconded by Ald. Whitrock that the mayor's salary be fixed at \$1200.00. An amendment made and duly offered by Ald. Geoghan and seconded that the same be amended so that the mayor's salary be fixed at \$600.00. Last mentioned amendment duly carried. All Aldermen voting aye, excepting Ald. Bamberg, Lynch, Schlig and Whitrock. Original motion last amendment carried, all aldermen voting aye excepting Aldermen Lynch and Schlig, voting no.

Duly moved, seconded and carried that the mayor appoint a committee to look into the question of buying a truck for city purposes, the mayor appointing a committee consisting of Gardner, Whitrock and Geoghan.

Duly moved and seconded and unanimously carried that it be and is the sense of this council that the new proposed bridge be not extended over the present length of the present bridge and to so extend the same would be a mistake. And that the Council recommend that the raise be not to exceed one percent.

Motion duly made, seconded and carried that the city stop paying water and light bills at the Armory after March 1, 1920.

Motion duly made, seconded and carried that the Grand Rapids Amusement Company's bill of \$349.87 be allowed.

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried that the city rent the Armory when wanted for public purposes.

Moved by Alderman Burchen and seconded by Alderman Bamberg, that the following resolution be adopted, to-wit:

Be It Resolved, that all that portion of Second Avenue South, also known as the South Side road, commencing at the junction of First and Second Avenues and running southerly to a point here what is known as the Falk American Potato Flour Corporation road being the extension of Gaynor Avenue in said city where the same crosses said Second Avenue and all that part of Fourth Avenue North, commencing where Grand Avenue and running north to the junction of Lincoln street and that part of Lincoln street westerly from said junction with Fourth Avenue to where the Sigel and Rudolph roads join and all that part of First Street also, known as Water street, commencing at the junction of Baker street and First street and running north on such First street to the city limits on the north, and that part of Baker street, commencing at the intersection with Eighth street and running easterly on Baker street to Twelfth street and running thence northerly on Twelfth street to Appleton street be each graded and paved with concrete.

Be It Resolved, that Board of Public Works of the city of Grand Rapids be and they are hereby directed forthwith to view the premises affected by said improvement and to determine the damages and benefits to each parcel of real estate affected thereby, to find out and determine the entire costs of said contemplated improvement, the damages that will accrue to each parcel of land affected thereby and the amount that should be assessed, if any, under the provisions of Section 925-176 R. S. to 925-181 R. S. inclusive of the Wisconsin Statutes to each parcel of said land as benefits accruing thereto by such contemplated improvement.

On roll call said resolution was unanimously adopted by the common council, all aldermen voting "aye" and no alderman voting "no."

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the following bills were allowed and ordered to be paid:

Peter Rosplack ..... \$ 32.15  
Grand Rapids Amusement Co. 349.87  
Ellis Lumber Co. .... 13.50  
A. L. Ridgman ..... 25.00  
Drum & Sutor ..... 18.25  
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# Grand Rapids Daily Tribune

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

All Classified Ads Must be Paid for in Cash—No ad for Less Than 25 Cents For One Time.  
Based on five words to line.  
1 line.....7c per line  
3 times.....6c per line  
6 times.....5c per line  
No ad taken for less than two lines or less than 25c for one time.  
These rates effective on and after October 8, 1919.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—A girl at Commercial Hotel. tf

WANTED—A girl for general house work. Mrs. S. Steinberg. tf

WANTED—Three or four laborers for construction work. Call 704. 2-1

WANTED—Young man for delivery. Normington's Laundry. 3-1

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework. Mrs. John Hammer, Phone 523, 107 Third Street N. 3-3

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Seven room modern house. Tel. 971. tf

FOR SALE—Several fresh milk cows. W. F. Sommerfeld, Route 2, Grand Rapids. 3-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Three men want furnished rooms with bath. Address P. O. Box 193. 3-2

WANTED—House with small piece of land either for cash or trade for small farm. O. J. Leu. 3-2

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Flat, rented at \$50 per month for farm in this vicinity, 880 22nd St., Milwaukee, Wis. 3-6

FOR RENT ON SHARES—Farm, 5 miles southeast of Babcock, black soil, good buildings, cows, etc. Tenant must furnish power. C. H. Baker, Babcock, Wis. 25-28-3-6

STATE SERVICE OPENINGS—Examinations March 20, at county seats for clerks, accountants, institutional employees, skilled tradesmen, nurses, farm foremen, cadet and midshipman, etc. Examination for stenographer and typist May 1. For information address Wisconsin Civil Service Commission, Madison. 3-1

## BIRON

Miss Irene Carlson was a Grand Rapids shopper Friday.  
Miss Pauline Shearier of Grand Rapids visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shearier Sunday.  
Mrs. J. Welton returned from Waukegan Saturday where she was called by the illness of her father.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kenoryshoser of Racine are visiting at the A. Carlson home.  
Mrs. O. Shank was a visitor at the Frank Shank home Sunday.  
A number of men from here took in the Auto Show at Grand Rapids the past week.  
Miss Beatrice Cheatle spent the week end at her home here.  
Mrs. A. L. Akey is visiting her daughter in Mosinee for a few days.  
Miss Rose Pirch was a week end visitor at the Joe Klappa home.  
Miss Marie Karseboom of Grand Rapids was a Biron visitor Saturday.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Muir were visitors in Grand Rapids Sunday.  
Mrs. J. Holly of Grand Rapids was a Biron visitor Friday.  
Miss Alverta Sipe entertained a few children Friday evening the occasion being her 11th birthday.  
The domestic science girls will give a supper at the school house tonight.

## NEW AIRPLANE HEIGHT RECORD ESTABLISHED

REACHES ALTITUDE OF 36,202 FEET

Dayton, O., Mar. 1.—Major R. W. Schroeder, who established a new airplane altitude record of 36,202 feet at McCook field Friday and then fell five miles to within 2,000 feet of the ground was resting easy at his home today.

## Will Fly Again

His wife is aiding McCook surgeons in bringing him back to health. He still has ice packs on his eyes which were chilled and rendered him blind in his flight. "It is all in the game, and I shall try again," he said today. He will probably not be able to fly again for at least three or four days.

## WOMEN MAGISTRATES

Dublin—Lady Arnott, Lady Redmond, Lady Dockrell and Miss Palles have been appointed as the first women magistrates for County Dublin.

THE PALACE OFFERS WEDNESDAY DOUG. FAIRBANKS in "HIS MAJESTY"

## SOCIETY EVENTS

Travel Class Meeting—The members of the Travel Class will meet Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Guy Nash, Oak Street.

Skat Tournament—There will be a Skat tournament at the Elks Club Tuesday night, Mar. 2nd. This will be a yearly meeting at which time the election of officers will take place. Lunch will be served. All are invited.

Meeting of Moose—The Loyal Order of Moose held a regular meeting at their lodge rooms, Wednesday, February 25th. Election of officers was to have taken place but was postponed until the next meeting, March 10th.

St. Katherine's Guild—St. Katherine's Guild will be entertained Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Wm. A. Drumb, corner of 4th and Vine Sts. All members are urged to be present.

Entertained Guests—R. M. Gibson entertained the members of the basketball team of the American Legion from Mosinee at his home Sunday. There were Messrs. W. H. Wachtl, Mahlon McSwain, Evans and Kluge.

## PERSONAL MENTION

W. F. Gleue left this afternoon for Madison.

W. E. Fairbanks is confined to his home on Third Street by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Parker of Stevens Point are visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Edw. Bassett.

Avery Hiles of Dexterville visited with relatives and friends here Sunday.

Miss Ella Dougherty, who teaches school at Nekoosa spent the week end at her home at Dexterville.

Miss Clara Kroll, who is employed at Marshfield, spent the week end with her parents here.

Mrs. H. Stetson of Ironton, Minn., arrived in the city this morning and will visit for some time at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schenkel, Sr. Mrs. Stetson has been very ill and is now recuperating.

Walker Miller of Stevens Point, who came here to attend the Auto Show, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Nixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kronholm and family have returned to this city to reside after spending several months at Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. E. Weatherwax, formerly of this city, but now of Montana, is in the city for a few days.

Mrs. Anton Krieger, Second Ave. N., who has been ill, is reported to be improving.

## Palace Tonight

10 and 20 Cents



A LOT OF YOU Who would ordinarily have been with us last evening to see

Madge Kennedy

In her latest Film-Farce "Strictly Confidential"

Will welcome the opportunity to enjoy this delightful picture this evening.

TUESDAY CHARLES RAY

in "REASED LIGHTNING" WEDS. - THURS. DOUG. FAIRBANKS "HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN"

Mrs. F. Mackinnon left last week for Mineral Wells, Texas, where she will spend a month or more to improve her health.

By H. Ragan and wife of Cadott, Wis., are visiting at the J. R. Ragan home on 8th Street. Mr. Ragan is in the hotel business at Cadott. The hotel partially burned a few weeks ago and Mr. Ragan is here purchasing new furniture.

W. H. Bowden of Babcock, one of the old subscribers of the Tribune, called at this office on Thursday while in the city on business.

Albert Haydock, one of the hustling young farmers of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday.

Will Zimmerman of Rudolph was among the Tribune callers on Thursday.

H. C. Hackbarth, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday.

R. W. Trego, who farms on R. F. D. 6, favored this office with a pleasant call on Thursday.

Mrs. J. E. Dillon of Wausau visited with friends in the city on Thursday.

Chas. Fritz returned the past week from Chaska, Minn., where he has been visiting the past three months at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. D. C. Helmich.

Miss Neva Leach has been visiting with relatives and friends at Neillsville the past week.

O. F. Florine, one of the progressive farmers on R. D. 5, was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. August Sutor of Marshfield visited with relatives in the city on Saturday and Sunday.

The firm of Miscoil & Gorman were declared bankrupt last Monday. The hearing will be held before Referee in Bankruptcy C. F. Lamb at Madison on March 9.—Mosinee Times.

Miss Lonese Cole of Marshfield spent Sunday with Miss Jeanette Riley in this city.

BOOST for Grand Rapids.

Mrs. C. T. Foote of Janesville is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

R. W. Mackinnon left this noon for Wausau and Merrill where he will transact business.

Mrs. Dan Arpin, Jr., spent Sunday in Wausau a guest of Miss Constance Harger at her home there.

## AT THE HOSPITAL

Operations: Mrs. Nora Stellmach of Milwaukee underwent an operation on Saturday morning.

Miss Irene Kelbert of Cloverdale underwent an operation Saturday.

Treatments: Nels Johnson of Port Edwards is receiving treatments at the hospital.

Dismissed: Henry Reiman returned to his home in the city Sunday.

Mrs. August Kauth has returned to her home in the city.

Frank Lubeck returned to his home in Sigel Saturday.

Arnold Fuller returned the latter part of the week to his home in Laurel, Montana, after being a patient at the Riverview hospital the past few weeks.

## NEKOOSA

J. Bisbee of Spencer, Iowa, is a guest at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Gazeley.

Mrs. Hilda Holdorf left Saturday for Rogers, North Dakota, where she was called by the death of her brother-in-law, Carl Echor, a former resident of Nekoosa.

Mrs. F. J. McGargie, who has been confined to her home for some time, is improving.

The ladies aid of the Congregational church will meet Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. Herrick.

## PALACE

WEDS. - THURS.

Matinee 5 and 15 Cents Night 10 and 25 Cents

## UNITED ARTISTS' PREMIER

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

"HIS MAJESTY, THE AMERICAN"

A Smashing Picture with hundreds of players and horses racing across the screen.

# THE IDEAL

A Tremendous Spectacle with thrill upon thrill from Beginning to End.

Beginning TOMORROW - - For three Days Run

# W H O O P E E

THE MAMMOTH SHOW IS HERE

The Sensation of the Year



Never a more tense and gripping drama screened

It portrays with intense realism all the gigantic scenes the stage could only suggest.

The great Kentucky Handicap race with a girl winning by a nose.

Feudist battles between the clansmen of the hills where death is the inevitable end.

A girl rushing into a blazing barn to save a thoroughbred racer.

Gun fights between moonshiners and U. S. revenue officers.

Masked night riders chasing outlaws at break-neck speed over the mountains.

A girl on horseback leaping over a broken bridge above a yawning chasm to save her lover.

Scores of other intense dramatic moments with a beautiful love story of a loyal clan-girl underlying it all.

Two Shows 7 and 9 p. m.—Prices 20 and 35 Cents.

## USEFUL POINTS FOR CAR OWNER

Automobilist, by Careful Observation of His Machine, Can Save Garage Bills.

## REPAIRS ARE EASILY MADE

Many Small Irregularities Can Result in Serious Breakdowns if Not Watched—Some Instructive Little Odds and Ends.

Following are a number of useful points that all good motorists will be glad to learn:

When the engine, after being started, runs for a minute or two and then stops, the first place to look for trouble is in the gasoline feed line. A partial stoppage in the pipe will lessen the flow of fuel so that the float chamber fills slowly. On being started the motor at once consumes this gasoline and then has to wait for more. There is another possible cause of this trouble, and that is the float of the carburetor sticking. Of course, if the float is stuck in a high position the flow of fuel will be greatly lessened or even stopped.

**Use for Old Files.**  
Occasionally it becomes necessary for the man who operates his own car to file a piece of cast iron that has been subjected to friction and has acquired a glassy surface of "skin." The best way to get through this skin is to use the edges of an old file, as using a good file on such surfaces will spoil it.

**To Clean Spark Plugs.**  
An excellent method of cleaning spark plugs, or in fact any nice surface, is to wash them first in a 10 per cent solution of acetic acid, which is an infallible solvent of grease and carbon deposits. The plugs should then be washed off with gasoline and finally dried by rubbing them with a cloth.

**Bluing Metal.**  
The car owner who does his own repair work sometimes finds it's necessary to "blue" small bright objects, such as screws. This may be done by placing them on a piece of sheet iron and holding them over a fire until they assume the desired color.

**Cleaning Contact Points.**  
It is sometimes difficult to find a really satisfactory agent for cleaning the contact points of ignition apparatus or the surface of a commutator on a starting motor or a lighting dynamo. There is something known as "cuttlefish paper," which is finer than the finest quality of sandpaper and which is very well adapted to this operation. Cuttlefish paper is not regularly carried by hardware stores, but it may be obtained from dental supply houses.

**Interior Wire Break.**  
On rare occasions it happens that a wire breaks inside its insulation, giving no exterior sign of the trouble. The car owner thinks the ignition system has gone bad, changes spark plugs, sends the magnets to the service station, etc., when all the time this interior wire break is the cause. In the event of an obscure ignition trouble remember this.

**Leaking Tube.**  
Sometimes an inner tube receives a puncture big enough to allow the tire to become deflated after a brief interval, but not visible to the naked eye. When this happens in the garage the bucket of water tells the tale at once, but on the road about the only way of locating the leak is to inflate the tube and hold successive portions of it close down to the dust along the surface of the road. When the puncture is brought into this position the output of air will ruffle the dust and indicate the position of the leak. The varnish on the new car frequently becomes speckled after its first encounter with a rainstorm. These spots are hard to get off, but a treatment with raw oil, applied with plenty of elbow grease, will come as near turning the trick as anything.

**Cause of Knocking.**  
In motors with detachable cylinder heads great care should be taken to see that the gasket used to pack the joint does not project into the combustion chamber. When this occurs the gasket is likely to become incandescent, causing preignition knocks and even back-firing in the carburetor.

**Home-Made Comont.**  
Four parts of iron filings, two of lime and a fifth part of common salt

mixed to a paste with vinegar, make an excellent cement for spark plugs, for connecting pipes, etc. When carefully mixed this cement will stand compression and heat and can be air dried.

## WHO'S WHO IN WISCONSIN AGRICULTURE

For some years there lived up in Lacrosse county a man who was proud of having found and started two young men on their careers of usefulness. That man was the late A. J. Phillips, known by the fruit men for the work he did to extend fruit raising in this state, and known to dairymen for establishing the family from which came Yeksa Sunbeam, the first cow in the world to produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year. The two young men were E. R. Jones, secretary of the Wisconsin Drainage association, and C. P. Norgord, Wisconsin's commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Phillips proudly takes the credit for inducing both of these boys to get an education, including a course in agriculture.

Mr. Norgord was born in 1874 in Fredericksburg, Denmark, and grew up on a Lacrosse county farm. He went to his local district school, then to the near-by high school where he fitted himself for entrance to Whitewater normal and to go to the University of Wisconsin, where he specialized in his hobby—field crop production. After graduating he joined the staff of Prof. R. A. Moore, working with him for several seasons in developing interest in improved crop growing throughout the state. In 1906-1907 Mr. Norgord was in charge of barley breeding with the United States department of agriculture.

In 1908 he was asked to direct the agronomic work at the University of Arkansas, which position he filled for more than a year. His old state called him again in 1909 and he answered the call. Upon returning to the faculty of the Wisconsin college of agriculture he became interested in crop production on the county and state farms. It was through this that he first started hemp growing, but he was to remain in this position for only a short time before being advanced to the superintendency of the farmers' institutes of the state, and from this to

his present high position. Norgord is an honest-to-goodness farmer operating a Vernon county farm.

## SAFEGUARD HEALTH OF SHEEP

Most Intricate Problem Confronting Farmer at This Time—Must Be Well Protected.

Safeguarding the health of sheep is the most intricate problem confronting farmers at this time. High winds, snow and sleet are now more or less prevalent, and it is essential that sheep be well protected from such elements, for scarcely anything saps their vitality faster. Low vitality invites disease. Keep sheep strong and thrifty if you want to become master of the disease situation.

## WILL ESTABLISH LEVANT HOUSE

FOR BENEFIT OF BUSINESS MEN AND OTHERS

Constantinople—The American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant has undertaken to organize a Levant House in New York City for the mutual benefit of business men and others, either here or in America, who are interested in the Near East. The suggestion originated with G. B. Ravndal, American Commissioner and Consul General here and honorary president of the local Chamber of Commerce.

**Literary Research.**  
It is proposed to establish the Levant House along the lines of the India House, one of the historic clubs of New York but with the modern equipment of other well-known business, engineering, or foreign trade organizations already centered in New York. One of its purposes would be to record and commemorate America's contribution to the advancement of civilization among Egyptians, Arabs, Armenians, Turks, Greeks and Bulgarians. Literary research and lectures upon this topic would be active.

**Men Entrusted.**  
The American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant has named partly among its officers and directors at large, a group of active business men in the United States to whom it has entrusted the work of carrying the Levant House scheme into execution. These are: C. E. Lydecker, Ralph Milton Odell, Edward Neville Vose, Lucien Irving Thomas, Edward Ewing Pratt, E. C. Porter, H. M. Hitchcock, H. M. Day and Harold Watkins of New York City, Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton, W. T. Ellis of Philadelphia and Luther Fowle of Boston.

It is believed that the movement will be furthered also by men like Cleveland H. Dodge, James A. Farrell, Arthur B. Farquhar, E. H. Huxley and C. H. Minor, life members of

## SHORTAGE OF SILVER DUE TO TRADE DEMANDS

U. S. AND MEXICO FURNISH LARGE OUTPUT OF SILVER

London—Use of the silver standard in oriental countries, coupled with the enormous commercial expansion now in progress between the West and the East, indicates that there is an immense shortage of silver to meet the demands of trade, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

**Prosperity.**  
One result of this shortage, says says the American Chamber, is that American and Mexican mines may look forward confidently to an era of unprecedented prosperity for many years to come. Silver, it is understood, must also be found to back over \$30,000,000,000 worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to which America's increasing volume of trade with India and China calls for almost unlimited supplies of the metal.

**Three-Fourths of Output.**  
The United States and Mexico furnish nearly three-fourths of the world's yearly output of silver, the larger portion coming from the United States. As the price of the white metal advances it has become profitable to convert minted silver into bullion. Small "change" continues to disappear on the European continent with remarkable rapidity, postage stamps largely replacing the former silver coin of small value.

The United States is said to be the one country in position today to buy silver for coinage without debasing its standard coins.

Nebraska has been found to be the leading state in airplane development, having more than 380 planes in actual use.

The American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, and Henry Morgenthau, Abram I. Elkus and William C. Redfield, honorary members of the Chamber.

## ROBERT SCHILLING'S CURE

Speaking on How to Cure Influenza or Pneumonia Over Night Robt. Schilling of Milwaukee said:

"During the influenza epidemic last year our authorities spent \$35,000 to suppress it and it would not have cost 35 cents to the city if it had simply recommended the cure I gave to the papers at that time. Here it is:

"Place the patient in a bath as hot as he can bear and keep him there for 35 minutes, adding hot water as hot as he can stand it. When he comes out he will be so weak he is likely to fall over unless someone braces him up. Then put him to bed in a room of at least 70 degrees fahrenheit, roll him in a thick blanket and cover him heavily so as to produce profuse perspiration for another 30 minutes. This will bring the influenza germs to the surface of the skin, and they must be sponged off with lukewarm water or else they will return into the body and there will be no relief.

The blanket must be washed before being used again, as the germs it contains will effect the cure.

"This influenza remedy was given to me by Spirit Doctor Helme, Heidelberg university who passed away 40 years ago.

"The remedy for pneumonia even more simple. Take a teaspoon of purified or raw linseed oil every hour until the pain is relieved. Smaller doses for children.

## CONSIDER PROPOSAL

London—The leading British constructors of dirigible airships are considering favorably a proposal by the British Air Ministry that they should combine so far as the line of development is concerned, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in London. It is anticipated, says the Chamber, that the current year will see progress in replacing the enormous airships now in use with mooring towers to be erected throughout the country.

## --Look-- For Your Own Benefit

AVOID THE H. C. L.

Come to

**ED. GARBER**

"The Poor Man's Friend"

And save 10 to 20 per cent on the dollar.  
Don't pay 12 cents per pound for bananas when you can get them for 10 cents.  
Don't pay 24 cents per pound for sugar, you can get it for 20 cents.  
You can save 10 to 20 per cent on every dollar—if you trade at

**ED. GARBER'S**

Cash and Deliver to any part of city.

## You'll spend the money --Get the most out of it

Every year you spend a large proportion of the money you get. So much for clothing. So much for shoes. So much for things to eat, house furnishings, garden seeds and tools and what not. There's one sure way to get the most for your money. Know what you want before you go to buy.

**READ ADVERTISEMENTS.** The advertisements you read will tell you what is new and good. They will give you the latest ideas and improvements. They will help you to live better and dress better at less cost.

If you think of it, you'll be surprised at the world of interest and the wealth of new ideas you'll find in reading advertisements.

Advertisements are the daily record of progress. They are the report to you of the manufacturers and merchants who work for you, telling what has been accomplished for your benefit.

## Grand Rapids Leader

## The Quality of a Product

Depends on the type of men making it.

ARROW BRAND Pasteurized Butter is manufactured by University trained buttermakers. They have all been schooled at the University of Wisconsin and have brought back to us the latest and most modern methods for the making of good butter.

Use ARROW BRAND Butter and be convinced that when quality is desired, you will find it in Arrow Brand.

**MOTT & WOOD CO.**



## The Clancy Kids

Some Day Timmie Will be An Expert Accountant

By PERCY L. CROSBY





## WIDENING OF STATE'S DAIRY LEAD PROBABLE

BY L. HIBBARD,  
Agricultural Economist, University of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is contributing much to the world's production by continuing to produce well what she best knows how to produce.

What the world needs most and what Wisconsin is doing to help supply these needs are questions that have been asked over and over again during the last two years.

There were calls at times for Badger farmers to try new things, to furnish large amounts of some products in the production of which the state has not excelled. A patriotic urge added indirectly to achieve these ends.

The world needed breadstuffs which to many meant only a call to produce more wheat. Wisconsin answered by

producing not only more wheat but also more of the other flour-making cereals. She produced what her farms were best adapted to produce. And therein lies the secret of Wisconsin's success—her place in world production has been won through the state's proficiency in raising what it can best raise.

### Europe Short on Fat.

Europe will probably produce enough bread-grains and other field crops to satisfy her needs before her normal yield of dairy products and live stock is regained. Wisconsin produces largely the field crops that she can consume herself. As a rule she has more potatoes than she needs at home, and normally the state ships out 25,000 to 30,000 carloads of potatoes each year.

As a packer of peas Wisconsin easily leads the other states, since she annually packs some 40 per cent of the entire output of the country. Wisconsin leads in the production of pure-bred seed oats, and it is likely that

she will continue to hold this lead, and to continue to furnish other areas with her purebred seed stock. Hemp and sugar beet production is also assuming an important place in the state's farm cropping lists.

In dairying, too, is found one of the jobs in which Wisconsin covers herself with glory. Undoubtedly the state will continue to make one of its largest contributions to world production through her dairy products. The world's shortage of fats and also of meats is likely to continue for some time, and Wisconsin can be relied upon to help fill the world's wants in dairy products. One-tenth of the milk supply of the United States or 10,000,000-20,000,000 pounds are annually produced in this state.

### Future for State Bright.

The condensed milk industry of the state is assuming an increasing importance each year. During the year 1918 the state produced some 400,000,000 pounds of condensed milk, which rep-

resents two-thirds of the amount that was sent to Europe during the same year. Although Wisconsin is far ahead of the other states in the production of cheese, exports to foreign countries will probably not be as heavy. Wisconsin produces about 65 per cent of the cheddar cheese and 70 per cent of the Swiss cheese made in America, most of which is consumed in the United States. There is still a considerable world shortage of fats, and the state has an important part to play in the production of butter fat. We know that the demand for butter fat is big, since the demand for it is reflected in the high prices. If butter is 70 cents a pound, that price shows how badly the world wants it.

The outlook for Wisconsin is good and the importance of its farm products to world production can only continue to increase, since cultivation in the state has not been extended to its limits as yet. It has been said that only one-third of Wisconsin's available land is under cultivation. Some 9,000-

000 acres of unimproved and cut-over land remain uncultivated. This total is larger than in many other states, and when cultivation is finally extended to these areas there must be an increase in the state's production of dairy and live stock.

As profits from farm products rise, cultivation will, when the labor supply permits, be extended to land not economically available at lower prices. In some instances the land later brought into use will be among the best. The subjugation of the waste lands should bring out greatly increased production. It is said that the corn belt is the bread basket of the United States. But Wisconsin can fitly be called the creamery of the country. We can furnish more butter than the other states, and indications are that we should continue to do so. Settlers are still entering Wisconsin and they must eventually aid in increasing the state's contribution to world production.

But to keep up and to increase our worth to world production we will have to watch our cost of production and our marketing methods. How to grow and how to market are more important than what to grow. Although our state easily leads in the production of dairy products, the high cost of production has made it easier and more costly to make mistakes than ever before. At the present price of labor and concentrated feed, as an example, a mistake by a farmer means a greater loss than it ever has in the past.

### Co-operative Marketing Helps.

Standardization of farm products will stimulate better production and will aid in increasing the farm income. Studies in marketing will deal most profitably with what will sell, instead of with selling what is on hand. The "why" of costs of production will continue to be a profitable field for the study of marketing. The feeling is widespread that something ought to be done, must be done, to introduce more system and order into the marketing of farm produce. Organization characterizes every great business except agriculture.

It is not possible that Wisconsin's agriculture be organized in a way similar to that of transportation or mining, but it does seem reasonable that our farmers can get together in large enough groups to enable them to employ skill such as is needed for intelligent action with respect to the market. This the average and unaided farmer cannot do. Standing alone at the end of a long line of agencies between the consumer and the raw product, the farmer is at a disadvantage. The number of farmers' companies in Wisconsin is increasing constantly and every effort should be made to see that they are not uselessly multiplied and that those which are organized be built on solid foundations.

### WINTER WORK IN ORCHARDS.

Unprofitable Young Trees Should Be Top-Worked to a Strain That Will Pay.

Every young tree that shows itself to be an "unprofitable servant" for any reason should be top-worked this winter to a strain or variety that will pay. But one should make sure first that it is going to remain an unprofitable servant. Any young tree that shows itself to be permanently stunted should be dug up without any more delay and a good vigorous youngster planted in its place after preparing a thoroughly good hole for it.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Manuel Soldano and his wife were held for hearing today following their arrest at Brawley on a charge of having smuggled liquor from Mexico by tunneling under the international line.

## WHY NOT GROW CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES?

Among America's potato-growing states Wisconsin ranks:

- First in certified seed production.
- First in the number of county potato growers' associations.
- First in the creation and excellence of an annual potato exposition.
- From third to fifth in value and volume of product.

If you had a chance to get twice as much for your potatoes next year as the average potato grower does, would you take it? You couldn't get it if you were not a grower of Wisconsin certified seed potatoes.

Do you know that a large part of this year's certified seed crop will go to southern and eastern states where the demands for the Wisconsin seed and table stock is growing?

### Get on Honor Roll.

Why not put in a small acreage of certified seed potatoes next spring and get them inspected, during the growing season and again when stored, by a representative of the horticultural department of the college of agriculture, Madison? If your fields and products meet requirements you will get a certificate showing that your potatoes are up to standard as to purity, size, type, quality, yield and freedom from insect pests and diseases. You

## "AUNT NELLIE" HEADS FOOD DEMONSTRATION



Mrs. Nellie K. Jones.

"Aunt Nellie," as all Wisconsin knows Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones of Auburndale, has charge of the home demonstration work in the state again this year.

Mrs. Jones has been doing farm institute work for several years, and a few years ago her efforts for better farm homes was given honorary recognition by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. She is known to readers of farm papers as "Aunt Nellie." In addition to writing and lecturing on home economics, Mrs. Jones has "taught it" at the Kansas Agricultural college and the Peoria Polytechnic institute.

### NATURAL CURIOSITY.

He actually begged me to kiss him. What did you say? I told him I might be sorry for it afterward. And were you?



### WHAT IT WAS.

What kind of a model is your new automobile? It isn't any kind of a model. It's a horrible example.

### PROHIBITION REVISION.

Aibany, N. Y., Feb. 28.—W. Barnes former member of the Republican National Committee and state Senator H. M. Sage, who have been recommended by the Republican District Committee as delegates to the Republican National Convention from the 128th congressional district issued a statement today favoring the platform declaration providing for a liberal revision of the prohibition enforcement act.

# OPEN SHOP NEWS

The business men of Wausau are standing for "the Open Shop" in industry. The Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company stands for the Open Shop. The following is reproduced from the Record-Herald of Wausau.

In the High School Debate on the question of "The Open Shop" vs. 'The Closed Shop,' held recently in Wausau, Marshfield and Antigo, the OPEN SHOP WON IN EACH OF THE THREE DEBATES.

In order that our citizens may see how the question looks to a High School pupil, we print below the argument of one of them, which speaks for itself, with clearness, ability and fairness.

If the American laborer knew what he was fighting for when he fought for the closed shop, the industrial unrest in this country would be much less and prices would again be normal.

Probably the best way to see why the closed shop should not be maintained in industry is to compare it with the open shop and to weigh the benefits and evils of each. However, we wish to admit at the outset that we are not opposed to unions which are based upon the principle that "their rights end when the rights of others begin," and further that employers encourage their own men to organize as long as this union does not prevent men from working where they please, because they do not belong to the union.

Before a laborer joins the union he is told that his hours will be shortened and his pay increased, and this results in one of the most detrimental practices of the closed shop—the uniform wage law. That is, of course, a natural out-growth of the strife in which the labor unions have been engaged and it is a most deplorable outcome because it takes from a man young or old that effective motive for improving or developing himself for winning even more power not only as a laborer, but as a human being. Just supposing a man is a member of the plumbers union, is he able to increase his pay by improving his skill, rapidity of work, or achievement of trade? No! He is dependent upon the union for every cent his pay is raised, because in a closed shop personal merit will not add a penny to a man's wages. Is this system raising the standard of American civilization or giving the individual his chance? No! because every man, instead of being able to raise himself to the utmost of his ability is lowered to a common lower level with the common average laborer and is given no desire to make himself the most efficient of the employees.

The practice of the closed shop is also one of the causes of the high prices because in a closed shop the output is regulated according to the capability of the average man, that is, a group of men on a job whether they be fast or slow are only allowed to do as much work as the slowest man of the group is able to do, and if a new machine is installed which takes the place of men the work of the men on jobs is lessened so that all will be employed, but no matter how much or how little they do their wages remain the same. It may be easily seen then that the output will be limited exceedingly and prices will rise, so in the end the man who is willing to do as little as he can for as much pay as possible is not ahead because the cost of living will advance. One may think that a man is privileged to do as much work as he pleases and he should be, but not so in the closed shop, for most of the constitutions of the closed shops impose a fine for any excessive work. For example, rule 5 of the Carpenters' Union of Chicago, says, "Any man guilty of excessive work, or rushing of any job, shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00." These rules made by union leaders are not only the cause of the limitation of output, but by their influence the moral effect of the worker is affected, for he becomes slow and shiftless in his work, without energy or spirit and without any intention of doing his best.

Any man in the United States who may not work for whom he chooses, at what price he and his employer agree upon and leave that job when he thinks best is being denied the rights of an American citizen, for there is no right of citizenship more sacred than the right to pursue unmolested a lawful employment in a lawful manner, and this right may not be disputed by any of our laws.

The closed shop policy means restriction in the choice of workmen, in the purchase of material, in the number of apprentices, and in the output. Because labor is property, this policy is depriving the laborer and the employer the rights of contract for such labor, thereby violating the fundamental principle of American democracy. However, if such restriction becomes necessary it should be one of public concern and governmental regulation and not the business of an organization organized for the benefit of one class. Such a change would necessitate a constitutional amendment nullifying the right to personal liberty.

When our forefathers proclaimed their Declaration of Independence in their immortal preamble they spoke of "certain inalienable rights" meaning certain inherent and God-given rights as granted to every man born into this world and rights of which he might not be deprived. Among these "certain inalienable rights" was the right of the American laborer to sell his labor to whom he chose at whatever price he and his purchaser agreed upon, and in the pursuit of his vocation he was to be his own arbiter, the only other party taken into consideration being the employer. Therefore the rights claimed, then, are not only inherent and God-given but they are guaranteed by the makers of the Declaration of Independence and the drafters of the Constitution and hence no attempt may be made to abridge these rights in the interest of any class, whether it be a capitalist' monopoly or a labor trust.

Then if the closed shop deprives a man of his individualism and his property, is it in harmony with the democratic principles of our government and is it legal? The closed shop is not democratic in that it tends to create a monopoly in favor of the union men to the exclusion of non-union men limiting its membership not only by refusal to the union but also by demanding tremendous initiation fees. The closed shop is illegal at common law because it discriminates against one class and grants a monopoly of labor. The contracts of the closed shop have proved criminal conspiracies and unlawful by the Supreme Courts of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, and by the Appellate Court of Cook County, Ill.

We have now shown that the closed shop deprives a man of his individualism, the employer and the employee of their property, that it lowers men to a mediocre level, that the industry of the country is affected in that the limitation of output is great, that the right of individual contract is denied, and finally that the closed shop is illegal and undemocratic thereby being contrary to the American principles of Democracy.

Now the situation in the open shop is entirely different. A man may be employed where he wishes without belonging to any union, the employer may employ whom he thinks fit to the best work, personal merit will increase the pay check, a man will not be forced to go on a strike because some union leader in some other part of the country orders him to do so, the output is not limited because every man will be paid according to what he accomplishes and therefore he will have an incentive to prompt him to work harder and better, and finally the open shop is legal and democratic thereby being in perfect accord with the American system of government.

Because the open shop will benefit the laborer, the public and the employer we believe that the principle of the open shop should be maintained in industry.

# Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.

## Warning to Mothers

Mothers should see that the whole family take a thorough purifying system cleansing Kiz-it this spring. NOW IS THE TIME. The family will be healthier, happier, and get along better if the blood is given a thorough purifying, the stomach and bowels cleaned out, and the germs of winter accumulated in the system, driven away. HOLLISTER'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA is one of the very best and surest spring medicines to take. Get it and see the difference in the whole family. Their color will be better, they'll feel fine and be well and happy.

JOHNSON & HILL Co., Grand Rapids, Wis.



# DAIRY

**MILK RECORD IS EXCELLENT**

Shipment Made From Los Angeles to Chicago Found Sweet Eighteen Days Afterward.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a bottle of cream shipped from Los Angeles to the national dairy show at Chicago, was opened and tested 18 days after it had left the cow, it was pronounced in perfect condition by those who examined it. Other samples of milk and cream entered in the national milk and cream contest and examined 15 to 18 days after production were also found to be sweet.

Because of the number of bacteria present, ordinary milk will not remain wholesome for such a long time, even if kept cold. The milk and cream which made such long keeping records were produced under very sanitary conditions, and every precaution was taken to keep them clean and to keep the bacteria count low. Furthermore, the milk was cooled to a low temperature immediately after it was drawn, and held there. The success attained in producing milk of such long-keeping qualities and low bacterial count is due in a large measure to the educational value of the local milk and cream contests which have been especially popular in cities of the Pacific coast states.

The bottles of milk, which were placed in boxes, and surrounded with crushed ice, were kept at a temperature from 32 degrees to 34 degrees F. at all times. The boxes were shipped in baggage cars to Chicago, and most of them were not re-iced along the route. An inspection of the samples on arrival at Chicago showed that of the various methods of packing, the insulated box filled with crushed ice was the most effective. The bottles of milk in these boxes were entirely surrounded by the ice, which was packed in as tightly as possible. One or two samples packed in ice and sawdust arrived in a spoiled condition, due to the fact that a low enough temperature had not been maintained. The ice in the insulated boxes lasted well, and one box from Portland, Oregon, which was re-iced at Minneapolis on Tuesday did not arrive in Chicago until the following Saturday, but was still in good condition.

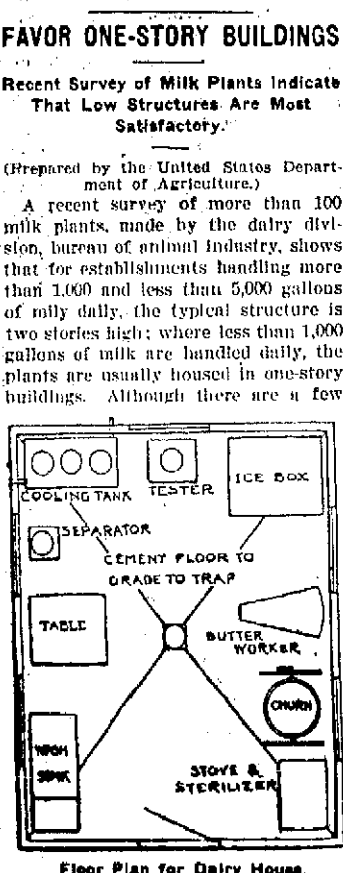
When milk is produced and handled under the right conditions it can be shipped to almost any point in the United States, or to foreign countries, and arrive in good condition. At present considerable quantities are being shipped to Panama, and are used on ocean liners plying between this country and Europe.

**FAVOR ONE-STORY BUILDINGS**

Recent Survey of Milk Plants Indicates That Low Structures Are Most Satisfactory.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A recent survey of more than 100 milk plants, made by the dairy division, bureau of animal industry, shows that for establishments handling more than 1,000 and less than 5,000 gallons of milk daily, the typical structure is two stories high; where less than 1,000 gallons of milk are handled daily, the plants are usually housed in one-story buildings. Although there are a few



plants of three or more stories, this record would seem to indicate that fewer stories prove more satisfactory in most cases. One of the most noteworthy disadvantages of a milk plant having several stories is the increasing quantity of labor needed, in proportion to the size of the business.

**BALANCED RATION FOR COWS**

Combination of Ground Oats, Gluten, Bran and Cottonseed Meal is Quite Economical.

A balanced ration for dairy cows, used largely by New York farmers who feed silage, hay and some corn fodder for roughage, consists of 200 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds gluten, 100 pounds bran and 100 pounds cottonseed meal. Considering nutritive value it is about the cheapest ration a farmer can buy.

## U. S. INCOME TAX EXEMPTS NOBODY

Every Person Who Had Income in 1919 Must Determine Own Liability.

**MARCH 15 LAST FILING DATE.**

Surest Way Is to Follow Form 1040A. Free Advice in Doubtful Cases. Severe Penalties in Law.

Nobody is exempt from Income Tax. An obligation is laid directly on the shoulders of each citizen and resident to consider his own case and to get his return in on time if one is due.

With each return showing a tax due a payment must accompany the return in the full amount of the tax or at least one-quarter of the tax.

All returns for 1919 must be filed on or before March 15.

**Must Show True Figures.**

In figuring up his earnings for income tax purposes a person must take into consideration all items of taxable income, and each item itself must be accurate in amount. Guesses and estimates must be avoided, for the return is made under oath.

Everybody who had an income during 1919 must now determine whether his or her net income was sufficient in amount to require an Income Tax return. The best way to find out is to get a Form 1040A and follow the instructions printed on it. That form will serve as a reminder of every item of income; and if a return is due, it tells how to prepare and file it.

One of the important points to keep in mind is that a person's net income is found by a computation prescribed in the law, and that each item of income from every source must be considered, unless specifically exempted.

Another thing to remember is that the personal exemption allowed taxpayers by law has no relation whatever to the requirement to file return. This exemption is not to be considered until a person has figured out his net income and determined whether it was sufficient to require him to file a return. Then, if a return must be filed, he should read carefully the instructions for claiming exemption, and complete his return.

If in doubt on any point as to income or deductions, a person may secure free advice and aid from the nearest Internal Revenue office. Many banks and trust companies are also furnishing similar service during banking hours.

**Heavy Penalties in Law.**

For failing to make a return on time the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an addition of 25 per cent to the tax, if any. For making a false or fraudulent return the penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and, in addition, 50 per cent of the tax. There are other penalties for failing to pay tax when due and for understatement of the tax through negligence.

**Many Sources of Income.**

Aside from what one may earn by his services, there are many other sources of income. If he sold any property during 1919 he must figure out the gain realized. If he rented buildings, land, apartments or rooms such rents must be considered taxable, and he may claim deductions for necessary expenses incidental to rents.

Bank interest is a common source of income and is taxable whether withdrawn or not. Any amount of interest credited to a depositor is income to the depositor.

Interest on mortgages and notes is taxable; also bond interest received from corporations.

A taxpayer who cashed his insurance during 1919 must report as income any excess received over the total of premiums paid.

Members of partnerships or persons service corporations or beneficiaries of an estate or trust must report their shares of income distributable to them, whether or not actually withdrawn.

Dividends of domestic corporations must be reported. Many other forms of income are taxable, unless specifically exempted.

## INCOME TAX IS DUE MARCH 15

Penalties for Delay and Failure to Make Returns—Early Compliance Urged.

All income tax returns covering the year 1919 must be filed by Monday, March 15. Each taxable return must be accompanied by check or money order for the full amount or at least one-quarter of the amount of tax due.

Cash payments are accepted only at the collector's main office; if sent by mail, they are at the sender's risk.

Residents of Wisconsin should file their returns with, and make payments of income tax to, Bert Williams, Collector of Internal Revenue, Milwaukee.

Those who must file returns but have not done so are warned that the revenue law imposes heavy penalties for failure to get returns in on time or to make payments on time.

Early filing and early payments are urged, in order to relieve the Internal Revenue office as much as possible of an overload on the final day, March 15.

## DRAINAGE FOR CRANK CASE RED CROSS RELIEF WORKERS OVERSEAS

Accumulation of Grit, Particles of Carbon and Dirt Should Be Removed With Oil.

All new cars and those which have been run a few hundred miles should have the cylinder oil drained from the crank case. It is good economy to have this oil drained after the first 500 miles, on account of the accumulation of grit, particles of carbon and dirt from bearings in the oil. This grit is kept in circulation and acts in the same manner as emery, cutting the bearings.

## SLOW DOWN AROUND CORNERS

Enforcement of Rule Not Only Protects Pedestrians, but Saves Wear and Tear on Cars.

The traffic rule requiring cars to turn corners at four miles an hour is not merely to protect pedestrians, but is for your benefit as well. Turning corners at high speed strains the tires, spokes and axles, and may result in skidding, followed by an overturned car. So slow down and coast or go into second gear.

## PORT EDWARDS

Mrs. George Marshall and two sons were Grand Rapids visitors Saturday. Mrs. Will Kruger and Katherine Deering were guests of Mrs. Harry Barton Sunday.

Mrs. H. Zurluh has been on the sick list the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard visited relatives at Rudolph Sunday.

Mrs. A. Madsen of Grand Rapids was a guest of her mother, Mrs. R. W. Cahill Sunday.

Mrs. H. Hostvet is on the sick list. Mrs. John Keyzer visited her parents in Rudolph Sunday.

Mrs. Julia Verbunk and daughter, Josephine, were Grand Rapids visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Eberhardt were guests at the Albert Schroeder home in Grand Rapids Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Helke, Sr., has been on the sick list the past week.

E. Wittenberg of Grand Rapids spent Saturday evening at the C. Kraske home.

Miss Ella Leverance who has been employed in Green Bay visited her parents here the past few days.

Mrs. Albert Oilschlager was a Grand Rapids shopper Saturday.

The B. O. D. ladies entertained at a card party at the Union Hall Saturday night. First prize was awarded to Mrs. Leverance and Chester Miller, and consolation prize to August Sanderson and Mrs. B. Millerand.

## RESELLING MERINO AND CROSS-BRED WOOL

London—It is estimated by some woolen spinners that the British government made 60,000,000 pounds from the sales of Australian wool last year and thus far in 1920. Replying to charges that both the government and the Yorkshire spinners had made excessive profits, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, chairman of the Wool Council of the Ministry of Munitions, told a representative of the Evening Standard that it was true the government was reselling merino and cross-bred wool from Australia and New Zealand at a price "very much higher" than the basic price at which it was purchased.

"It was clearly understood," he said, "that when the wool was no longer needed for military purposes it should be sold at market rates and the dominions should receive one-half of the profit. Australia and New Zealand are clearly entitled to this."

## Rise in Wool

"The rise in wool is confined to the more expensive qualities merino and fine cross-bred. Medium and low cross-bred wools are about the same price as in 1916, calculated in British currency, but calculated in United States, Dutch and Scandinavian currency the prices for such classes of wool are considerably cheaper than they were during the war, and almost the same as they were six years ago."

"There has been a great run on the finer classes of wool, which are now being consumed more rapidly than they are grown, and a great rise in price was natural and almost inevitable."

Yorkshire spinners say that they simply could not help making profits. "A spinner has nothing to do in these days but sit still," said one, "and money rains in his lap."

A trade correspondent of the Times asserts that prices have been rushed up by the demand from the continent. The bulk of the woollen cloth and a large proportion of the worsted, it is stated, is going to Germany thru the three Scandinavian countries.

## OFFERED LARGE SUM

Cardiff, Wales—George Morgan, a miner who recently came into possession of a piece of land under which it is estimated there are 2,000,000 tons of coal, has been offered 70,000 pounds for his rights.

The solar day is about four minutes longer than the regular 24-hour day.

ON WEDNESDAY YOU MUST PLAN TO SEE DOUG. FAIRBANKS in "HIS MAJESTY"

## WORKERS OVERSEAS

1,000 TRAINED WORKERS REMAIN IN FIELD

Washington—Altho American Red Cross relief work overseas is diminishing as rapidly as consistent with the obligations of humanity, more than 1,000 trained workers remain in the field, fighting disease and starvation in areas as yet unable to help themselves.

## Relief Supplies

Officially summarizing the situation, Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Olds, Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, reported today to national headquarters here that aggressive and continuing relief measures still were demanded by widespread suffering in Poland, the Baltic states and south Russia. He expressed conviction that from now on the Russian problem would be a most vital one. All energy is being used to get relief supplies to satisfactory bases in the Baltic and Black Seas regions, while the unit assigned to the Baltic states is being increased in personnel from 54 to 70. Steps also are being taken at Constantinople to organize further relief measures in behalf of the refugees of South Russia.

## LAST CHAPTER OF LIQUOR REBELLION

ASKS PERMISSION FOR PUBLIC INVESTIGATION

(By Associated Press)

Iron River, Feb. 28—The last chapter of the "bloodless liquor rebellion" in Iron county will be written today, in the office of Martin S. McDonough, state attorney, where J. E. Converse, assistant attorney general for Michigan, opened the state inquiry into the controversy of officers of the county and federal agents.

## Equal Publicity

Mr. Converse telephoned the attorney general at Lansing last night for permission to hold the investigation in public "and give Iron county the same publicity as received by Manor A. V. Dalrymple, author of the phrase "whiskey rebellion" and "open revolt."

A farmer near Manawa has his name and the name of his dairy farm—Plain View Dairy Farm—printed on his checks. An increasing number of farmers in all sections of the state are making use of this good business practice. It is one way of advertising.

## half of the refugees of South Russia.

**Personnel**

Of the total American personnel a large number are stationed in France, conducting headquarters operations, principally in connection with relief supplies and their transportation. The personnel attached to the various commissions operating under direction from Paris total as follows: France, 28; Albania, 65; Czechoslovakia, 8; Greece, 5; Italy, 29; Montenegro, 44; Poland, 131; Rumania, 29; Serbia, 96; West Russia, 54; South Russia, 25; England, 5; Vienna, 12.

An outline of how the American Red Cross is fulfilling its mission was given by Colonel Olds as follows:

## Work Changing

"The character of the work in the Balkans is changing from emergency relief to medical service and assisting those peoples in erecting their own relief machinery. To meet the terrible crisis that has developed in Vienna \$1,200,000 worth of relief supplies has already been given. In Italy the work is confined to Red Cross Home Service in behalf of the families of men who served with the American Army and Americans who served in the Italian Army who are trying to return to this country."

## Work in Poland

"The most extensive present work is that in Poland where, in cooperation with the League of Red Cross Societies, the American Red Cross is striving to check the spread of typhus and care for the penniless refugees that are pouring back into their homeland. The Czechoslovakia nurses are assigned to help establish a national nurse-training system and the Czechoslovak Red Cross is being assisted in distributing 130 carloads of relief supplies sent in by the American society last summer. Work for the French is still extensive but diminishing."

In addition to the major projects there are nearly a score of activities conducted in behalf of the war-worn children of European countries by the Junior Red Cross, supported by the 14,000,000 American school children there are members.

## AMERICAN LEGION ISSUES STATEMENT

ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN TO MEMBERSHIP.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Franklin D'Olier, National Commander of the American Legion, today issued the following statement with regard to women eligible to membership in the American Legion:

"All women nurses who served in the nursing corps of the United States

Army or Navy are eligible to membership in the American Legion. The American Red Cross nurses and the war recruits, thousands of trained nurses, most of whom were later enlisted in the nursing corps of the Army or Navy, in request made to the Red Cross nursing service. There were, however, many who went abroad under the direction and in pay of the American Red Cross, are not eligible to membership.

## Regularly Enlisted.

Female members of the Navy and Marine Corps who were regularly enlisted upon the same terms as the men in those branches of the service are eligible to membership in the Legion.

"Citizens who were not regularly enlisted personnel under commission or enlistment contracts, are not eligible to membership."

## Auxiliary Membership

"The above applies to regular membership in the American Legion and should not be confused with the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, which was provided for in the constitution adopted at the Minneapolis Convention and which makes provision for membership therein as follows:

"Membership in the auxiliary shall be limited to the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the members of the American Legion, and to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of all men and women who were in the military or naval service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920."

## X-RAY PROOF

The X-Ray machine has proved to many doubters the fact that vertebrae of the spine do get out of line, and in those positions cause pressure on the nerves which results in disturbances in parts supplied by them. Chiropractic adjustments remove the pressure.

**W. C. Weirick, D. C.**  
CHIROPRACTOR  
Wood Block (over Post Office)  
Phone 162

# JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin



Every Woman Instinctively Appreciates LUXURY

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**CORSETS**

—Are the choice of every woman who enjoys the satisfaction of being faultlessly clad.

The most beautiful lines in the world are yours if you wear a Red Fern: your back will have that youthful flatness which is so earnestly sought after, and your hips will be slim and lovely.

**May we fit you?**

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